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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Christmas Comes to the World

Palestine Doubts the West

Rulers Make Practical Gifts

Pope Sends Seasonal Message

Russia Scoffs Sacred Ideas

Japan Presents Itself—Jehol

CHRISTMAS sends its hush over a woful but willing world. Bells ring, colors flare, soft lights illumine the magical fruit on Christmas trees. In home circles in many lands, the interchange of gifts, for once, is of practical things. Undoubtedly there is a wider, deeper bestowal of affection one upon another than in other years. Suffering has made this so. Uncertainty has made it so. Shoulder requires the knowing touch of shoulder in such days. A worried, wearied human family turns as not before, perhaps, to gather the full measure of promise from the Christmastide. "They shall call his name Emmanuel, which being interpreted is, God with us." How, when, to what practical, present end? Half the world dissolves into the Bethlehem fields on this anniversary night. Countless Wise Men, countless shepherds lift wondering, famished eyes—They want to know what truly says that Star.

¶ Western civilization looks reverently toward Palestine at Christmas. And the Arabs of Palestine, who outnumber the Jews four to one, look curiously and skeptically out upon Western civilization. The world economic debacle, the seemingly slow progress of the League and disarmament, have detracted from Western prestige in the eyes of Arabic-speaking peoples. Britain, through its mandate in Palestine and its backing of Zionism, has made secure its position as spearhead of Western civilization in the Middle East. But it must reprove its ideas. What East gave West is held fast by Christendom—But what West has given East is, at the moment, beset by clouds of doubt.

¶ President Hoover goes on a fishing trip to Florida waters, after Mrs. Hoover distributes Christmas baskets to the needy. Governor Roosevelt, President-Elect, pardons 16 prisoners and sends them home for Christmas. King George of Britain prepares to deliver a Christmas Day broadcast to approximately 150,000,000 listeners everywhere. President von Hindenburg of Germany enjoys a Christmas luncheon at which his secretary, stenographer, porter, telephone operator and charwoman sit with the family. The heads of nations bestow few gifts this year—And the few are wholly practical.

¶ Pope Pius XI delivers a seasonal message to the world from the Vatican. It issues as a reply to a score of Cardinals of the Curia who come to tender him greetings. The message predicts that in 1933 debt payments and postponements, insolvencies, disarmament and lack of confidence will cease to preoccupy the universe. The Pope sends prayers for peace, tranquillity, mutual confidence, friendly relations, sufficient remunerative work, more favorable conditions of life—His pleas cover, he says, a time of crisis without any precedent.

¶ Soviet Russia puts aside worries over the second Five-Year Plan to make a destructive attack on Christmas. Moscow arranges many anti-religious and anti-Christmas meetings and lectures for Soviet workers on Christmas Day. Any Russian possessing a Christmas tree goes to jail. Small trees are sold to foreigners, as a concession, at $25 each. A long time ago Pontius Pilate and others undertook to put an end to Christ and Christmas. The Soviet has mighty mandates and mighty machines, but can it turn the tide of the faith of one-half of the world?—The tide won't know the Russian broom attempts to sweep it back.

¶ Japan undertakes the conquest of the Province of Jehol. As Gen. Nobuyoshi Muto, commander of the Japanese army, presents his credentials to President Henry Pu Yi of Manchukuo, two columns of his troops fight different battles with Chinese defenders of Jehol, which province, says the Tokyo War Office softly, is of course part of the Manchukuo territories. The Chinese have been preparing for this new move. Jehol, which rates as part of China, reaches nearly to Peiping. In taking it the Japanese will find themselves in some embarrassment—They just won't know where to stop.

¶ California is told it can easily lead the nation into a new and necessary phase of public education. To do this it has only to expand its present system of junior colleges. The State's advantageous position is pointed out by Dr. George F. Zook, member of the Carnegie Commission, which has completed a survey of higher education in California. The high school no longer supplies the general need. Present-day conditions require a further educational opportunity—And the next step is to make the junior college available for all.

Japan's Forces Enter Jehol; Province to Go to Manchukuo

Battles With Guerrillas Mark Opening of Sweeping Move to Enlarge Boundaries of Tokyo-Controlled State—Muto Presents Credentials

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Dec. 24—While Gen. Nobuyoshi Muto was presenting his credentials to President Henry Pu Yi as first Japanese Ambassador to Manchukuo in Hsinking (Changchun) yesterday, the Japanese military started widespread anti-bandit operations and also took steps which may lead to the occupation of Jehol, which the War Office states must be clearly understood to be part of the Manchukuo territories.

The first battle started near Hunghualing, where a Japanese detachment attacked 1000 guerrillas, who suffered 150 fatalities before nightfall. During the night the guerrillas obtained reinforcements, surrounding the Japanese column, which it besieged today. Japanese reinforcements are en route.

A second Japanese column attacked Gen. Liu Ching-wen's guerrillas near Kwanmenshan, the guerrillas fleeing after 60 had been killed.

During another operation Chinese gunfire damaged the motor of a large Japanese bombing plane, which succeeded in reaching Hsinking aerodrome, only to explode in flames when the bomb-racks hit the ground on landing.

Mukden reported that a group of Jehol residents petitioned General Muto to send an expedition to consolidate Manchukuo rule throughout the Province. General Muto is "considering" the petition.

Simultaneously it is reported that Gonshiro Ishimoto, Japanese liaison officer who was captured by Jehol troops July 17 near Chaoyangtsu, and search for whom has been continuing since then, has been assassinated. Foreign military attaches here have been expecting developments in the Jehol for some time.

Jehol, which lies to the southwest of Manchuria, reaching nearly to Peiping, has always been part of China proper, being, under the Manchu Emperors, included in Chihli Province. After the revolution it became a special administrative area under the provincial authorities, and in 1929 a full-fledged province under a governor named by the Manchurian dictator, but ratified by the Nanking Government.

FIVE-YEAR PLAN FAILS ON SIDE OF HUMANITIES

Great Factories Arise but at Expense of Public Comfort

Russia Today and Tomorrow
Second of Six Articles

By W. H. CHAMBERLIN
Moscow Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
Who Is Now in the United States on a Lecture Tour

One sees the reverse side of the impressive new industrial structure of the Five-Year Plan when one surveys the present condition of Soviet agriculture and the food shortage which is the direct result of agrarian underproduction.

From the standpoint of organization, to be sure, the estimates of the Five-Year Plan as regards agriculture have in some respects been exceeded. So more than 60 per cent of the peasant households are now enrolled in collective farms, whereas the plan called for the collectivization of only 15 or 20 per cent.

But in the sphere of production, facts and figures tell a different story. The plan prescribed an output of 106,000,000 tons of grain for its last year. While no precise official figures have ever been published either about the 1931 crop or about that of 1932, the best informed and most authoritative foreign judgments in Moscow are not inclined to estimate this year's grain crop at more than 70,000,000 tons. Still more serious is the situation with livestock.

According to a semi-official Soviet calculation published in the summer of 1930 the country lost about a tenth of its horses, a quarter of its cows, a third of its sheep and a half of its swine during the winter

(Continued on Page 5, Column 2)

Ticket 'Scalping' Banned in Mexico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—The business of selling theater and other amusement tickets by "scalpers" is abolished in a decree signed by President Rodriguez. Violation of the provisions of the decree is made a criminal offense.

The decree provides for fines ranging from 50 to 100 pesos or jail sentence of from 15 to 30 days. Producers allowing the practice will be fined a maximum of 5000 pesos for first offense, or corresponding jail sentence, while third offenders will be subject to closing of their establishments. Upon individuals caught buying from "scalpers" a maximum fine of 50 pesos or corresponding jail sentence will be imposed.

The new law applies to all public amusements, such as motion picture houses theaters, and others operating within the Federal District and in the territories composed of the northern and southern districts of Lower California.

Idleness Turned Into Paying Job

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—The smallest cotton mill in the world is located at Nelson, near here, in the very center of cottonopolis. It is owned and run by one man, Mr. Theophilus Watson, who, becoming unemployed two years ago, obtained the use of an empty workshop where he installed four old looms and other necessary machinery.

Knowing there was a good market for towels he concentrated his labors on turning out Turkish designs of good quality and pleasing color schemes. His average weekly turnover is now about 80 dozen towels.

By dint of hard work he has made his products known beyond the bounds of the home market, for which he specially caters, and he ships goods to Canada, while one of his latest inquiries is from Constantinople. Besides tending to his machines and soliciting orders, he also acts as his own accountant.

BARTER SYSTEM 'STORE' OPENED IN NEW YORK

Scrip Bought by Merchants Starts Swap of Goods for Services

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 24—Stocks from the shelves of butchers, bakers and grocers are beginning to move into homes where cupboards have long been bare, through a plan for exchange of goods for services of unemployed persons which is being put into experimental operation in upper Manhattan under the auspices of the Emergency Exchange Association, Inc.

Behind the project, which it is proposed to develop on an extensive scale into a system which will include production plants and farms, financed and controlled by a central exchange to operate from raw materials to ultimate consumer by means of scrip, are a group of economists, engineers, lawyers and industrial consultants who have been working on their plan for two months.

Explore Trade Problems

Dr. John Kirkland Clark, president of the State Board of Bar Examiners and director of the association, said he had agreed to head the group because he believed they were exploring an important problem "in a thoughtful, constructive fashion." Mr. Leland Olds, assistant chairman of the New York State Power Authority, is the chairman of the executive committee, other members of which are Mr. John Carmody, president of the Society of Industrial Engineers and editor of Factory and Industrial Management, and Mr. Ernest Angell, attorney. Mr. Jacob Baker, industrial engineer and vice-president of the Vanguard Press, is executive director in charge of operations, assisted by Miss Edna Lonigan, economist and formerly chief statistician of the New York State Labor Department.

The board of directors is composed of all the persons already mentioned and, in addition, Mr. David L. Podell, attorney; Mr. Stuart Chase, economist; Mr. James Myers, industrial secretary of the Social Service Commission of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America; Mr. Frank D. Graham, economist; Mr. Eustace Seligman, attorney; Mr. James C. Sinnigen, industrial consultant; Mr. Arthur Holden, architect; Mr. Ralph Modjeski, civil engineer, and Mr. Barrow Lyons, journalist.

First Exchange Opens

The first exchange has been opened in a vacant store at 4861 Broadway, where unemployed persons of the thickly settled residential vicinity register their occupations. Describing the working of the plan, one of its sponsors said that a grocer, for instance, who needs a plumbing job done would be assigned an unemployed plumber who would take his pay in groceries. This is advantageous to the grocer because he gets the job done at less cost than if he pays in cash, the goods he gives in exchange for the service having cost him less than the selling price at which he has disposed of them.

The plumber, having a job, can now provide himself and his family with some of the things they need, thus making more work for unemployed persons. He may engage an employed shoemaker to repair his or his children's shoes, or an unemployed tailor to mend his clothes, the shoemaker and the tailor also taking their pay in goods from the grocer's stocks.

In these exchanges of goods for services, scrip is used as a token of credit, the grocer buying it from the Exchange Association and paying it to the plumber who, in turn, pays off his shoemaker and tailor. When the plumber, the shoemaker and the tailor have all turned in their scrip and accepted groceries, the grocer has the scrip again and may hold it for further use or may return it to the association and get his cash back.

VISITS OF DAVIS REVIVE HOPES OF DEBT ACTION

Arms and Trade Delegate Calls on Hoover and Is to See Roosevelt

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24—The door has been left open for European debtors to lay their case before the American Government, either for a remission of war debt payments or for a reconsideration of such payments along the lines of capacity to pay.

This fact stands out in the recent exchanges between President Hoover and President-Elect Roosevelt, and is held here to be of significance even though the two men were unable to reach an exact agreement on specific details of the policy to be followed. New hope that the war debt situation would be taken up afresh after the holidays was drawn from the presence here yesterday of Mr. Norman H. Davis, a Democrat, and member of the American delegation to the Disarmament Conference. He is also one of the American representatives on the organizing committee for the World Economic Conference.

At any rate, there was a disposition to see significance in the announcement after his hour's discussion with Mr. Hoover yesterday that he would travel to New York shortly and see Governor Roosevelt. It is believed that the avenues of coöperation between the outgoing and incoming Administration have by no means been closed and it is considered a hopeful sign when the two leaders are both drawing their information from the same source with a liaison man of the caliber of Mr. Davis.

At the present juncture the attitude of the Hoover Administration is that any further information from war debtors will be sympathetically received and filed for the benefit of the incoming Administration.

The eagerness of the Administration for its kind of coöperation is now ascribed in part to the political situation in France. It was believed that either a flat agreement or a satisfactory gesture would make it easier for the Paul-Boncour Ministry to steady itself.

In an interview yesterday, following long talks with Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, and President Hoover, Mr. Davis discussed chiefly what had been done at Geneva. In particular he stressed the importance of getting Germany back into discussions on disarmament.

Digging for Gold Industry Revived In North Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—North Carolina's crop of gold diggers is on the increase. The group consists of men who are returning to the earth to coax from it more of the friendly metal which this State produced in abundance in years gone by, when a mint was established at Charlotte and bits of "dust" were deposited in quills which were negotiable.

Spurred to action by conditions brought on by unemployment, prospectors are again busy in North Carolina's gold-bearing belts, says a statement issued by Mr. H. J. Bryson, State Geologist, attached to the Department of Conservation and Development, which is encouraging the industry, along with further development of the State's other mineral resources.

Methods being used range from crudely fashioned hand implements to modern machinery and other devices, Mr. Bryson says.

At present, activities are in progress in the counties of Warren, Randolph, Montgomery, Cabarrus, Mecklenburg, Union, Rutherford and Burke, which represent sections from the Atlantic to the Appalachians.

U. S. Government Locks Up And Starts on Brief Holiday

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24—With President Hoover away from his desk, Congress adjourned and all government departments closed today, the nation's capital began a three day Christmas holiday.

With their vacations limited by the press of business, members of the Cabinet and of Congress as a whole were planning to spend Christmas in their Washington homes, drawing around them members of their families and other guests. The Secretary of State, Mr. Henry L. Stimson had with him his sister, Miss Candace Stimson. The daughter of Mrs. Ogden L. Mills, wife of the Secretary of the Treasury, is visiting her. Other Cabinet members were joined by sons and daughters home from school and others were planning a pleasant holiday with younger members of their families.

The two members of the Cabinet who left the city were Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, who motored to Florida to inspect the proposed Everglades National Park, and Mr. Roy D. Chapin, Secretary of Commerce, who went to his home at Grosse Point, Mich., to spend the holidays with his family.

Congress will have its shortest Christmas recess on record, with both the House and the Senate scheduled to return to work on Tuesday. While the Senate probably will go through a mere formality next week of meeting and recessing again for three days, members of the House have been threatened that warrants will be issued for them by Representative Henry T. Rainey, Democratic House leader, if a quorum fails to appear on Tuesday.

Vice-President Curtis will perform the ceremony of lighting the National Community Christmas tree this evening, usually the lot of the President. Illuminating the tree, just south of the Treasury Department, has become a custom in the capital's Yuletide celebration. The Marine Band plays for carol singing by the hundreds who gather around.

Secretary and Mrs. Hurley filled Mrs. Hoover's place at the annual party of the Central Union Mission here today, distributing bags of toys and clothes to several hundred children. Mrs. Hoover visited the mission before her departure to aid in distributing baskets of food to needy families. Secretary Hurley is scheduled to take part tonight in the Christmas tree celebration of the Washington Travellers' Aid at the Union Station, designed to bring cheer to strangers stranded here at the holiday season.

A Salvation Army flag was presented to Mrs. Hoover yesterday when she made a visit to the headquarters of that organization for the fourth consecutive year.

"Your gracious smile and words of cheer have done much to brighten these occasions and have brought joy to those in attendance," Mrs. Hoover was told.

United States Settles Down in France

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Wide World

NEW AMERICAN EMBASSY NEARS COMPLETION

The Building on the Left of the Picture With the Scaffolding Surrounding Its Walls Is the Future Home of the American Ambassador to France.

Located on the Place de la Concorde, close to the Hôtel Crillon in Paris, the structure adds much to the architectural beauty of the French capital as well as maintaining the dignity of the American Government among the great capitals of the world. The United States is to erect diplomatic quarters in other cities.

Leaping Flames of Discontent Caught Tinder of Technocracy

People, Bewildered by Want in Midst of Plenty, Ready to Grasp Suggestion of Chaos, and Loss of All Human Employment

What is a Technocrat? Technocracy? What is it? What does it mean? What does it portend, if anything? Does it mark a new social and economic study or an era? That is what people are asking, and that is what, in a sense, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *has set out to discover. This is the third of a series of articles along these lines.*

By H. B. ELLISTON
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Technocracy owes its vogue to several dramatic statements of which the following are examples. They have been chosen to show what Technocracy is driving at:

"The fundamental cause of the depression is technological. As the machine improves, we come nearer and nearer to the elimination of all human employment. We are faced with the threat of national bankruptcy and perhaps general chaos within 18 months. There is no solution under a price system. This civilization on the North American continent must be operated on a thermodynamically balanced load. [Thermodynamics is the science of the relations between heat and mechanical work.] It would then be possible to limit work to four hours a day and four days a week and still insure a standard of living for the entire population 10 times above the average income of 1929 in a debtless society."

The diagnosis that this depression is technological at its foundations is very familiar. It is regarded over a wide field of scholarship as the explanation of the riddle now confronting mankind of want in the midst of plenty. In fact, most unemployment is now called technological unemployment.

Machine Generally Blamed

If one were to ask the man in the street for his answer to the conundrum, he most probably would say "the machine." He sees labor-saving devices all around him. He feels that they are competing with him. His security is shaken. At any time, according to him, they might jerk him into a bread line. So the machine is coming to be regarded with almost Luddite hostility.

This hostility is the reason for the recent growth of medievalist literature. In the latest "Yale Review" there was a plea for the scrapping of mechanization in agriculture and the return to the sim-

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Happy Children Make Merry At Lonely Lighthouse

A flicker of radiant joy will ride the 100,000 candlepower beam of Boston Light when it goes on watch at the battered ramparts of the outer harbor in the murk of this Christmas Eve.

Above the sonorous sound of the surf that sweeps the shores of lonely Lighthouse Island, a chorus of children's laughter will resound from this granite guidepost of the sea. To those within the circle of this lofty structure, the brilliance of 30-second flashes reaching 16 miles offshore will pale tonight beside the twinkling glow of a Christmas tree that will light up the faces and the hearts of the three faithful keepers and their families.

Tonight will mark the climax of days of joyous suspense for eager children who have glimpsed the preparations for this big event, the Christmas tree being carried ashore, and the landing of mysterious packages from the service tender unlike the usual bulky cases of lighthouse stores.

Early tomorrow, when the 30-second flashes have faded with the low star in the east and daylight comes in from the sea, the island youngsters will have a look into those mysterious packages. The sizzle and sputter of roasting turkey will usher in the feasting and the merrymaking, and then—the measured intermittency of a 100,000 candlepower beacon will blink to Christmas; outward bound!

Georgia Welcomes Presidential Party

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 24 (AP)—President Hoover and his party, bound on a 10-day fishing cruise, arrived in Savannah at 8:30 a. m. today to receive a welcome reminiscent of campaign days. Cheers and applause greeted them as they entered an automobile at the station.

Indications were that the presidential party would hold its Christmas Eve party on shipboard, probably while drifting slowly southward.

SEA ISLAND BEACH, Ga., Dec. 24 (AP)—A quiet cruise among the "Golden Isles of Guale" and a visit with his distant cousin will mark President Hoover's celebration of Christmas. Mr. Howard E. Coffin, who will be host to the Chief Executive, is a member of the Coffin family that went West with the Hoovers from the Carolinas in covered wagons in the early 1800's and settled on adjoining claims in Ohio.

GIFTS TO FOREIGN SERVICE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24 (AP)—In keeping with a Christmas custom of 16 years' standing, the Red Cross announced Dec. 22, 25,210 gay cretonne gift bags have been sent to soldiers, sailors and marines in foreign service throughout the world.

GOOD WILL WON BY ROUND TABLE ON INDIAN RULE

Conference Ends at London With Assurances of Genuine Accord

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Dec. 24—A real mood of "good will to men" characterized the closing stage of the Indian Round Table Conference today when the British and Indian delegates assembled in the colorful "King's robing room" of the House of Lords in the final session.

At the two former conferences the point was frequently stressed that what was needed between Britain and India was trust, and it was significant that the third conference ending on Christmas eve was imbued with the qualities of good will fostered to a strength heretofore unknown in these Indo-British negotiations.

Facing the magnificent tapestry which showed Sir Tristram being welcomed into the Ancient Order of the Round Table, Sir Samuel Hoare, Secretary of State for India, presented to the delegates a balance sheet of what the conference has accomplished and an indication of what the British Government intends doing in regard to India in the future. His statement impressed the Indians by its candor, which convinced them in a manner not heretofore experienced that the British Government was sincere in its intentions toward the great Asiatic subcontinent.

Federation Idea Upheld

All that is implied in the federation between British India and the Indian Native States has been upheld by the conference, whose major British elements were drawn from the Conservative Party. It was revealed emphatically by Sir Samuel that federation is to be introduced into India at the earliest possible date.

In this regard he cited one major obstacle. It is impossible to proceed with federation until India has a reserve bank established. Consequently Sir Samuel was unable to stipulate the specific time within which the new government could be set up—a factor on which Indians headed by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru have been insisting.

"We will take every step within our control to make the setting up of a reserve bank and its successful

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Christmas Holiday

All editions of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will be omitted on Dec. 26.

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THINGS PRESENT

More on the subject of "Technocracy" in the first editorial. This is an interesting topic in a machine age.

Do you always use "may" and "might" properly? A short article on the Educational page may help. And do not overlook the Parent column—appearing now on Saturdays instead of Tuesdays.

Bookish folk will find their usual dessert in "Bookman's Holiday" on the Book page.

Some material of timely interest appears in the Word a Day.

AND THINGS TO COME

The usual Monday Children's page will appear on Tuesday. Look also for the regular Educational page and the Home Building and Gardens page.

Tuesday also brings another puzzle in the Guess-O-Fig series.

BRITISH SEE VINDICATION IN ZIONISM

Holiday Season Stresses Palestine Is Chief Window to East

GIVES CLEAR VIEW OF EVENTS THERE

Holy Land Proving Pivotal Point for Progress of Western Culture

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JERUSALEM—The holiday esason, which turns the eyes of the West to the sacred soil of Palestine, emphasizes that Palestine is now the chief window from which the rest of the world can look upon the stirrings of the East.

With the British hold on Irak relaxed—now that the land between two rivers has attained in little more than a decade the stature of a full-grown member of the League of Nations—Palestine gives Britain a foothold in a part of the world where the colonizing experience of the British may still find scope.

To the rest of the world it brings the promise that in any eventual clash between the civilizations of the West and the East, western ideas of government and of social progress will have at least an opportunity to persist.

The school of politicians under the leadership of the late Lord Balfour, who saw in the implementing of Zionism an act of justice to the Jews as well as a service to the British Empire, has been vindicated. Through this experiment, the British people have been able to do more than is perhaps generally realized to secure their position as the spearhead of western civilization in the Middle East.

British Task Increases

Great Britain's task today is more difficult than it was only half a decade ago, largely because the example of the West has not been so shining as it might. The European economic debacle, the misunderstandings between nations of the West and between them and those of the East, such as India, and the world-wide economic stress—these have all tended to detract from the prestige of the Western nations in the eyes of Arabic-speaking peoples.

Five or six years ago it would have gone hard with anyone questioning the supremacy of Western civilization and its institutions. At present many will be found in this part of the world to listen to anyone discounting the merits of the West and extolling the qualities of the East in its beliefs, in its practices and ripeness for self-determination.

If the Arab of Palestine or of Syria had today to choose between the teachings of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and Mahatma Gandhi, he could find equally as many reasons for following in the footsteps of the Indian ascetic as of the Scots statesman. The Arab placed before this choice might easily take from Mr. Gandhi those phases of his policy which Mr. Gandhi himself least admires. Hope of guidance lies now in the presence and the example of the Britisher in the only part of the large complex called the Middle East where the right of his presence is on the whole unquestioned.

Must Reckon on Majority

Partly because of the undertaking toward the Jews, who may not now, and cannot for some time, be left in the keeping of an Arab majority, it will be some years before Palestine can be included among the countries able to stand alone.

But impartial observers hold that a British administration, to maintain its tutelage, must reckon with the reasonable wishes of the majority, before whom there is the example of the Irakian and Syrian, Lebanese and Trans-Jordanian neighbors, who have been declared by the League of Nations and by Britain itself as coming under the category of nations that are able to stand alone.

Viewed from this angle, the determination of the British Government to start Palestine on the road to self government becomes clear. A legislative council foreshadowed by Sir Arthur Wauchope, the high commissioner, before the Mandates Commission in Geneva early in November, is the half loaf which Britain finds it possible now to offer the Arabs who, despite the growth of the Jewish settlement, still number four to one.

The proposed legislative council, a leaf taken out of the constitutions of other colonies and protectorates in the Empire, is, however, less than the Arabs consider they are entitled to enjoy, and substantially more than the Jews believe the country to be ready for.

In view of this attitude, the official policy is significant. It was outlined by the British high commissioner for Palestine recently who said:

"We would gladly govern Palestine in accordance with the wishes of the two races; and when these wishes conflict, I use every means to reconcile them. If these efforts prove of no avail, then the Government must, regardless of criticism, carry out whatever policy it considers best in the interests of the people as a whole, and in accordance with the Mandate."

OLD FRIGATE IN PANAMA

COLON, Panama, Dec. 24 (AP)—The U. S. S. Constitution on her way to be exhibited in Pacific ports, arrived here Dec. 22. Old Ironsides started from Washington Dec. 8 in tow of a naval mine sweeper.

WOMEN INSIST THERE IS WORK FOR EVERYONE

Need Only to Use Latent Capabilities to Meet Situation, They Say

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 24—There is a job for everyone in the opinion of nine women in the American Woman's Association who spoke to those members seeking employment at a recent meeting, telling how they had changed their occupations within the last few months.

"Within everyone there is something salable," said one of them, a former head reader for a firm of printers, who now does half a dozen different things. "We may not all be able to sell ourselves as a whole for a specific position, but we can sell ourselves retail, supplying different people with certain of our abilities or service."

Acting on this she now edits manuscripts, writes advertising, and does various other things.

One of the members had retired on her investment with her own firm, specialists in men's wearing apparel. She returned to the business field and after an unsatisfactory try in a public employment agency set up a sales agency in her own apartment for suits and dresses. The last idea came to her when she heard another member of the association talk on "intangibles," and as a by-product she has undertaken to give shorthand lessons at night to another association member.

A former librarian was told when she applied to sell reference books that she lacked "force" to make a successful saleswoman, whereupon she fought it out with herself, returned, reapplied for the position and now is at work.

A school teacher saw something in a shop window which gave her a suggestion for a patent which she now is selling. The wife of a professional man has taken training and now is a qualified social worker. And a former "lady of the house" has taken to earning money by dropping her title and becoming an employed "housekeeper."

The meeting was one of a series arranged by the association when it discovered that 10 per cent of its membership was looking for employment, a small proportion for Nek York City, but a high figure in view of the fact that these are trained executives for the most part.

This section of the membership was immediately organized into groups, whose meeting together has been mutually helpful. Classes have been made up and are being taught by other members of the association to adapt the women to changes in work.

The groups are divided according to former occupation, advertising, real estate, hotels, administrative, occupancy, publicity, buying and selling. There have been various meetings, some addressed by members themselves, one in which employment agency representatives described the qualities most useful in obtaining work, and several in which nonmembers have stated the opportunities and equipment in fields in which they themselves have succeeded.

JOBLESS PARADE IN SPAIN

GRANADA, Spain, Dec. 24 (AP)—Several hundred unemployed paraded streets here yesterday and one group rushed a grocery store, breaking windows and carrying off foodstuffs. Two rioters were wounded when guards dispersed the mob.

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'Now, Do You See Why We've Got to Economize?'

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GOOD WILL WON BY ROUND TABLE ON INDIAN RULE

(Continued from Page 1)

operation effective as early as possible," said the Secretary. He added: "If events over which we have no control—events connected with the world economic depression—are too strong for us, then I give a pledge to the conference that we will meet representative Indians and will discuss with them what is the best step to meet this situation."

Administrative Responsibility

This main obstacle to immediate establishment of the federation keenly disappointed the Indians, who are nevertheless satisfied that the British Government is employing every effort to transfer a large share of administrative responsibility into Indian hands.

This was reflected by Sir Samuel in his summary of the conference's achievements. He indicated that the conference has clearly delimited the area in which the constitution will work, both in the central government and in the provinces. In this regard many details have been fitted into the broad framework of the federation which the earlier conferences built.

The Secretary stated that the Moslem community in the central legislature will specifically have a 33 1-3 per cent representation—a decision which eliminates a contentious issue from the question. He indicated that the Government expects a least 50 per cent of the princes to affiliate their domains with British India if the federation is to become a reality—a ratio which should enable Indian politicians to obtain the necessary coöperation of the princes.

More Than Local Autonomy

Sir Samuel also gave assurance that the Government did not intend to introduce provincial autonomy under conditions which might leave the federation to follow as a contingency of the future—an assurance that satisfied many Indians who have heretofore felt the British might concede provincial autonomy only. He stated definitely that Sind and Orissa are to be established as two new provinces.

On the financial safeguards question Sir Samuel stated that the British Government has fully accepted the fact that there can be no effective transfer of responsibility unless there is an effective transfer of financial responsibility, while on the question of defense, which has proved such a contentious issue, Sir Samuel said the Government will go part way to meet the anxieties felt by Indians regarding the vesting of army power in the Viceroy only, which is the British proposal at present.

Path of Miss Perkins' Career Leads to Door of Cabinet

Sharing of Honor With Helpers Along Way Pictures Service

By JANET MABIE
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"No one succeeds in a career without the help of many people."

There, in a nutshell, you have the self-effacing Miss Frances Perkins of New York, about whom many are thinking these days with pride and pleasure as possibly the first woman to get an appointment to a Cabinet of the United States.

Miss Perkins is industrial commissioner for New York State. Governor Smith made her a member of the commission in 1919; in 1926 he made her chairman of the board, and in 1929 Governor Roosevelt decided she had done such a good job that he made her commissioner, and if she goes to Washington, New York State will be loath to let her go.

Miss Perkins is the wife of Mr. Paul C. Wilson, who was a secretary to Mayor Mitchell of New York. Miss Perkins was not a member of the Lucy Stone League, but she kept on using her own name because her job sometimes involved elements that might possibly embarrass Mr. Wilson in his official duties. And Mr. Wilson is included among those to whom Miss Perkins refers when she says no one can have a career without the help of many people.

Knows Merit of Humor

And she includes, too, her daughter, who has obligingly grown to young girlhood without ever having been troublesome. And there were women who helped to look after the daughter, and the housekeeping, and these are among those Miss Perkins thinks of when she is counting up the things that made her own career possible.

Miss Perkins is a native of Boston. She has brown hair, which she parts simply, and she speaks slowly and with a velvety distinctness and is one who believes that it does people good to laugh quite a lot, having, as well, the inclination and perception to look about and see that although the world is burdened with many cares, it is also a place in which there are many amusing things.

You get a little more insight into what Miss Perkins means when she says one person's career is the result of the help of many people when you tick off the milestone's of her own, and she may be taken as one of the foremost examples in our time of "career woman."

Twenty years ago, according to her own insistence, she was "an ignorant little nobody." Well, not ignorant in intellectual background, because she had majored at Mount Holyoke and Columbia in sociology and she was thus chock full of book knowledge. But she was untried in the world.

Jobs Sought the Woman

She was bound she would make her own way, and she told her parents she would be obliged to them if they would discontinue her allowance to that end, and they did, and she got a job as secretary to the Consumers' League of New York.

It was not always easy going without her allowance to fall back on, and once she even pawned her watch because there was not enough in her purse when the rent should be paid, or she had to buy meals until next pay day, a circumstance any of us will understand who have gone through just getting started on our own in the world.

This was in 1910. In 1911, she had done such good work that someone came along and set her a job investigating the cellar bakeries of New York City and anyone who remembers that time in the history of New York will know that the bakeries needed investigating, considering the highly questionable products which were pouring out of them under none too careful supervision.

Prepared Calm Report

The girl had a room in the neighborhood of Washington Square at that time and in that same year the Triangle Shirtwaist Factory burned and she stood by the fire lines and saw part of what was later set down in a too dispassionate record as "146 persons lost."

Instead of flying into a fury of social indignation, she kept calm and prepared a report for the authorities which gave them some very disagreeable hours thinking about safety for industrial workers, and resulted in 32 bills for the protection of those workers. And perhaps it was just here that Miss Perkins began to be aware of the help of many people which goes to build one person's career.

She knew nothing about the way legislation is made. She had only the conviction that this safety legislation must be made. She had not the remotest suspicion that there are people in a community who do not see any need of bothering about safety for industrial workers, and who would actually, in a pinch, rise up and try to thwart it. And she set herself grimly to the task of routing such inhumanity.

Public Servant

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MISS FRANCES PERKINS

Ignored Pride of Judgment

Men who knew the technique of such situations helped her by coaching her as to what she should do next; she learned not to have pride in judgment, and to want to know it if she was mistaken, and that all judgment is relative, and that what is right today, maybe, will very possibly be wrong tomorrow, but that everything must be done, by degrees, to make industry a positive instead of a negative force, something in the national life to be proud of, something of an educative force to all.

Of course when Miss Perkins is so occupied with passing the credit for her success to the people who have helped her she is leaving out the fact that she was a very good pupil indeed of what they all had to teach her.

You don't get her to say a word about a Cabinet position. She will say that this one and that one helped her, and that had it not been for this assistance she could not have done thus and so. But when she has ticked off the individuals and the opportunities that she believes have advanced her, she will point your thought at last to a verse from the Bible which is a very good verse indeed for us all to have in mind.

"I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills, from whence cometh my help."

MORE EFFICIENT UTILIZATION OF LAND PROPOSED

New Jersey Governor Is Urged to Formulate Long-Time Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Dec. 23—Gov. A. Harry Moore has before him today a petition from leading agriculturalists of this and nearby commonwealths that he formulate a comprehensive, long-time program for the more efficient utilization of the land resources of this State.

The request is in the form of a resolution adopted by the New Jersey Land Use Conference, called by the State Agricultural Experiment Station at Rutgers University here, yesterday.

The conference decided that the program should emphasize the most economic and socially desirable utilization of the land areas, considering such factors as agriculture, industrial, housing and recreational needs, the elimination of slums, forest resources, water resources and the prevention of stream pollution.

The decentralization of industry in order that rural communities may be provided with means of support other than farm activity alone was advocated as essential to any "back to the farm" movement by Mr. Calvin Derrick, superintendent of the New Jersey State Home for Boys at Jamesburg.

"The solution of the question of utilizing a greater amount of farm land as a first step in doing away with congestion in large population centers waits upon a reasonable decentralization of industry," he said. "Regardless of whether any families can be moved from the city slums to the village green, it must be made easily and cheaply possible for all the people of all the cities to get back to the soil, the hills and the lakes for change and recreation."

In defending the home as the foundation of the existing social structure, Judge Fred G. Stickel Jr., vice-president of the New Jersey Building and Loan League, recommended long-term, amortized, self-canceling mortgages as the only means of true home financing.

Dr. J. G. Lipman, dean and director of the New Jersey College of Agriculture and Experiment Station, advocated a redistribution of the State's population as an aid to solving some of its social and economic problems.

Chicken and All Fixings For Five Persons—$1.87

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24 (AP)—With farm prices lower than at any time since the war, Mr. Average Citizen will be able to set his Christmas table at a considerable saving this year.

A low-cost Christmas dinner recommended by the Bureau of Home Economics is estimated to cost $1.87 for five persons compared to $2.47 a year ago.

It calls for chicken and stuffing, mashed potatoes and gravy, turnips, cranberry sauce, pumpkin pie, coffee, and milk for the children.

FEDERAL OFFICES CLOSE

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 24 (AP)—All Government departments except Congress closed Dec. 22 to give federal employees a 10-day Christmas holiday. Work will be resumed Jan. 2. Congress adjourns Dec. 31.

Rural Self-Help Builds Confidence Of Farm Banker

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 24—The virility and self-reliance of the country dweller as a source of inspiration, is cited by Mr. E. H. Thompson, president of the Federal Land Bank of Springfield, in a report for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30. "If at any time I am inclined to feel discouraged at what I see and hear in the city I go to the country for fresh heart and confidence," says the local banker.

A reduction of $294,240 in mortgage loans outstanding as compared with last year is reported. Farm debts are being reduced, he finds, as part of the farmer's policy of adjusting himself to the times. In this effort, it is pointed out, small farm owners are making better progress than the larger.

The total amount of new loans closed during the last fiscal year was $3,379,100. This was about equal to the amount of the preceding year, though the number of applications was greater. In dealing with farmers' problems, Mr. Thompson points out that personal conferences have been held with thousands of them. "There is a practical attitude of self-help there that is very comforting," says the banker.

Few Cuts Listed In College Salaries

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24 (AP)—Few New England colleges have reduced the salaries of their faculty this year. Of 19 New England institutions participating in a federal education department survey, only two said the scale had been lowered. Boston University cut salaries 10 per cent, and Norwich University 15 per cent. Simmons College, on the other hand, gave its assistant professors a 3 per cent increase and its instructors 5 per cent additional.

Dartmouth reported the highest average salary for full professors, listing $5384 as the most common annual payment to faculty members of that rank.

The most common annual professorial salary in the other colleges and universities was listed as follows:

Connecticut—Connecticut Agricultural College $4250; Wesleyan University $5000.

Maine—University of Maine $4000; Bowdoin $5000.

Massachusetts — Massachusetts State $4500; Boston University $4635; Mt. Holyoke $5000; Simmons $4500; Worcester Polytechnic $4500; Boston State Teachers $4400; Lowell, Salem and Worcester State Teachers $3720.

New Hampshire—University of New Hampshire, $4000; Dartmouth, $5384.

Rhode Island—Rhode Island State, $3500; Brown, reporting only that salaries were not reduced.

Vermont—University of Vermont, $4000; Norwich University, $3000.

Chamber Votes Support For Belgian Premier

BRUSSELS, Dec. 24 (AP)—The Chamber of Deputies voted confidence in the new Government, headed by Premier Charles de Broqueville yesterday, by a margin of 100 to 80. The Government was formed last Saturday.

GILLETTE COMPANY SUED

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 24 (AP)—Julian W. Pretwell, of Danville, Va., yesterday filed suit in federal court here against the Gillette Safety Razor Company, alleging infringement of a patent on a safety razor and blade. Pretwell claimed the company's products embody a patent granted to him in 1923.

Changes Are Made In Monitor Radiocast

STARTING Monday, Jan. 2, the daily evening radiocast of news from the columns of The Christian Science Monitor, over Stations WBZ and WBZA of Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m), and the short-wave station W1XAZ, will be heard every evening from 6:30 to 6:45 o'clock, except Saturday. The Saturday radiocast will be heard from 7:00 to 7:15 p. m.

The daily radiocast from 12:00 noon to 12:15 p. m. will continue unchanged.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Christmas Eve carol singing and other observances by church and municipal groups throughout Boston and suburbs, all evening.

EVENTS SUNDAY

Christmas Day special church and civic programs.

Perkins Institution for the Blind: Annual Christmas concert, Dwight Hall, Watertown, 3.

Community Church: Address, "Saviors of the Modern World," Dr. Richard C. Cabot, Prof. Ernest Hocking and Dr. Clarence R. Skinner, speakers, Symphony Hall, 10:30.

Boston Y. M. H. A.: Discussion of "Jewish Life and Jewish Problems in Eastern and Central Europe," by Dr. Arnold Margolin, Seaver Street, Roxbury, 8. Open to public.

EVENTS MONDAY

General public holiday, with continuance of Christmas celebrations.

Jewish Teachers' Association of New England Liberal Schools: Morning meeting, Temple Ohabei Shalom, Kent and Beacon Streets, Brookline; luncheon, followed by afternoon and evening sessions, Temple Israel, Longwood Avenue and Riverway.

EVENTS TUESDAY

Reception to Miss Cornelia Otis Skinner, home of Mrs. Charles Edward Bacon, 11 Commonwealth Avenue, 4 to 6.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Egyptian painting, Miss Maginnis, 11.

Concerts to Come

Friday afternoon, Dec. 30, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra Dr. Serge Koussevitsky, conductor.

Saturday evening, Dec. 31, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitsky, conductor.

Sunday afternoon, Jan. 1, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitsky, conductor.

Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 3, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitsky, conductor.

Saturday evening, Jan. 7, in Symphony Hall, a concert by the Don Cossacks Choir.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days except Mondays, 9 to 4; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: German and Netherlands Engravings of the fifteenth century; Etchings by Whistler; Prints by D. Y. Cameron and Hollar, also paintings by Joseph Lindon Smith.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Examples of early American sailor "Crimshaw" art. Through Dec. 31.

Grace Horne Gallery, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets—Oils and water colors by John Whorf.

Vose Gallery, 559 Boylston Street—Water color portrait sketches by Mrs. Nathaniel Franklin Emmons. Through Dec. 31.

Anthony Thieme's Studio, 603 Boylston Street—Small paintings and etchings by Mr. Thieme. Through Dec. 24.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Water colors and etchings of game birds, by Roland Green of England. Also similar studies in water colors of New England song birds by Charles Emile Heil. Etchings and dry points by Sears Gallagher. Also decorative arts of the old Mediterranean area. Through Dec. 24.

120 Boylston Street—Water colors by R. Clipston Sturgis. Through Dec. 24.

Schervee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

Bookshop for Boys and Girls, 270 Boylston Street—Colored reproductions of paintings by Cezanne, Van Gogh and others. Through Dec. 31.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Paintings and dyed hangings by Laura Lee.

Boston City Club, Ashburton Place—Etchings and lithographs from the private collection of Mr. Lee M. Friedman.

Grace Horne Galleries, Stuart Street—Oils and water colors by Kathleen Guthrie. Through Dec. 31.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor

BREWERY PADLOCKED

NEW YORK, Dec. 24 (AP)—Weeks of litigation ended Dec. 22 when Federal Judge Robert P. Patterson signed an order to padlock the $1,000,000 Phoenix Brewery, which occupies an entire block on the East Side. The Phoenix Cereal Beverage Company is expected to file an appeal in the Circuit Court.

Boston Brokers Sued in Kreuger Securities Case

Partners of Lee, Higginson & Co., Boston stockbrokers, have had their real estate attached as the result of a bill in equity filed by Mr. Nathan Berkowitz of Sharon in Suffolk Superior Court. The attachments are for approximately $500,000.

The action is brought by Mr. Berkowitz as the result of losses sustained in investments in securities of Kreuger & Toll, Lee, Higginson & Co. being one of the largest American distributors of the stock. The plaintiff alleges that the investment house recommended Kreuger & Toll securities as being a sounder investment than Liberty bonds.

The bill in equity petitions appointment of a receiver for the brokerage firm pending trial and seeks to establish a claim of $281,619 plus interest for money which it is alleged was paid to the firm for securities which they sold to Mr. Berkowitz. The 70 Federal Street Realty Corporation, Lee, Higginson Corporation and Lee, Higginson Trust Company are also named as defendants.

Judge Franklin T. Hammond has issued temporary orders restraining the defendants in the partnership from disposing of stocks, securities or claims against the companies involved. Dean Homer Albers of the Boston University Law School heads the counsel for the plaintiff.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Mostly cloudy tonight and Sunday, probably rain Sunday; not much change in temperature; moderate northerly winds, shifting to east and south; minimum temperature tonight near 38.

Maine: Partly cloudy tonight; Sunday cloudy, probably followed by rain or snow in afternoon or at night; not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy tonight; Sunday rain or snow; not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy tonight; Sunday probably rain; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh northeast and east winds, strong at times over south portion; overcast weather tonight and Sunday, with rain over extreme south portion late tonight and over central and south portions Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	42	48	Nantucket	40	48
Bismarck	18	36	New Orleans	58	72
Boston	38	49	New York	46	48
Buffalo	36	46	Norfolk, Va.	50	62
Calgary	20	32	North Platte	10	40
Charleston	58	64	Philadelphia	46	48
Chicago	46	46	Phoenix, Ariz.	42	54
Cincinnati	58	60	Pittsburgh	52	60
Denver	20	44	Portland, Me.	36	42
Eastport, Me.	28	38	Raleigh	50	62
Hatteras	60	60	St. Louis	56	60
Helena, Mont.	28	44	St. Paul	26	34
Huron, S. D.	18	36	Salt Lake City	26	38
Jacksonville	66	74	San Francisco	44	54
Kansas City	40	42	Santa Fe, N.M.	22	34
Key West	76	80	Seattle	40	44
Los Angeles	48	54	Tampa	66	80
Memphis	58	66	Washington	46	52
Miami, Fla.	74	76	Wichita, Kan.	40	46
Montreal	30	34	Williston, N.D.	24	32

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Dec. 24.
B—Maximum Dec. 23.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 8:21 p. m., Sunday 8:41 a. m.
Height of tides 8.8 feet, 10.6 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:48 p. m.

WILMINGTON PAPERS JOIN

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 24 (AP)—The Evening Journal and Every Evening, both afternoon newspapers here, will consolidate on Jan. 2 and be published from the office of Every Evening, according to an announcement here. The reason given for the merger is that Wilmington cannot support two afternoon rival newspapers at this time. Both newspapers are generally regarded as belonging to the du Pont interests. The Evening Journal has been the organ of the Republican Party in Delaware. Every Evening was started more than 60 years ago.

Pontiff Delivers Annual Message

VATICAN CITY, Dec. 24 (AP)—Pope Pius XI delivered a message to the world today in which he predicted debts payments and postponements, insolvencies, disarmament and lack of confidence will cease to preoccupy the universe during 1933.

The Pope made the prediction in the form of a reply to greetings from the score of cardinals of the Curia, representing cardinals and bishops throughout the world, who were gathered in the consistory hall.

The Pope sent prayers for "peace, tranquillity, mutual confidence, friendly relations, greater assistance wherever were the greatest needs, sufficient remunerative work and less unfavorable and uncertain general conditions of life."

This was expressed particularly at a moment when, he said, there were "so many divisions and conflicts among peoples and states, not excluding the horrors of war and civil war and the consequent continuance and worsening of a universal financial and economic crisis without precedent in history."

SOCIETY CELEBRATES 127TH ANNIVERSARY

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 24—The New England Society in the City of New York celebrated the 127th anniversary of its organization and the 312th anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock at its regular annual dinner at the Hotel Plaza Dec. 22.

Mr. John J. Cornwell, general counsel of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, formerly Governor of West Virginia, chief speaker of the occasion, delivered an address on "Taxation." Dr. Remsen B. Ogilby, president of Trinity College, discussed road building, recalling the construction of roads in Roman days, and the Rev. Dr. Frederic S. Fleming, rector of Trinity Church, reviewed the early history of Yale University.

ELECTION REFORMS DRAFTED IN ILLINOIS

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 24—Fundamental changes in the conduct of elections in Illinois, consolidating all elections so they will occur the same time each year, eliminating periodic registrations and enlisting public school teachers and school buildings for the conduct of elections, are proposed in a report submitted today to the Illinois Commission on Taxation and Expenditures.

The experts hold that $1,300,000 a year can be saved in Cook County and from $350,000 to $500,000 a year down-state by adoption of the reforms they propose. It is claimed in the report that the complicated method of registration and election which has developed has increased the costs of elections over 1000 per cent in 37 years.

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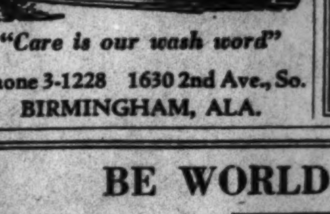

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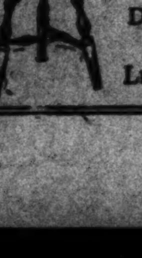

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INDUSTRY GAINS IN PUBLISHING HOUSE PROJECT

Work Afforded to 2900 Persons by Construction of Boston Edifice

Construction of the new home for The Christian Science Publishing Society in Boston not only started the wheels of some industries but in many cases has given them considerable momentum. This statement is proved by a survey of more than 75 industrial firms whose products have become a part of the new edifice.

To ascertain the exact extent to which construction of this building has aided employment would be a task almost too great to consider. But a fairly wide study of the work shows that approximately 2900 persons have been employed either directly or indirectly in the work.

Employment began as soon as the decision was made to go forward with the project, and has increased gradually as the work expanded. Architect, engineers, construction managers, as soon as chosen, started their assistants and crews to work. Land was tested, surveys made and sub-contracts let. These in turn led to further demands in other industries. And so the work circle widened and numbers increased.

Steps in Steel Construction

To follow the spread more closely, take for example one of the numerous materials involved—structural steel, which forms the framework for Section A and also has been used in some parts of Section B.

It is estimated that 2373 tons of this material have been required. But as the casual passer-by paused on the street to watch this maze of metal taking orderly shape, he probably did not realize the many varied operations through which it passed or the number of hands having a share in its preparation before it was held in its final place by rivets. He has seen only the crew of 50 or 60 men required to set it in position and man the hammers.

But before that, a fleet of heavy trucks was needed to haul this steel from the railway yards several blocks away. Approximately 80 freight cars had transported it to these yards from the fabricating mills in Pittsburgh. There, about 200 men working full time for three months were required to fabricate the steel. Before that it was rolled in the shops of another company in that same city.

The iron foundry which supplied the pig iron to the rolling mill in turn had received it in the form of iron ore from the great mines in Pennsylvania.

From Mine to Foundry

But the spreading ripples of work did not stop there. They only began. For the miner, the foundry worker, the steel roller, the fabricator, the shipper, the truck driver or the steel fitter at the building site became employers of other workers because of this job.

When the order arrived at the plant, the boss called men back on the job. And then came pay day. The workmen were able to replenish the family's apparel and thus the stores were helped by this patronage. Articles sold had to be reordered, causing appreciable demands in other lines of business.

More abundant supplies for the family table increased the demands for the farmers' produce. And perhaps the worker's automobile had been stored away for lack of funds to run it. With a few repairs it was in shape again with perhaps a new tire or two, better spark plugs and a full tank of gasoline.

Thus one may see how only one single item on the long list of building materials used in the construction of the new edifice in some way or other has assisted a number of industries and scores of persons.

And not the least of these aided have been the railways. For it has been estimated that if all the freight cars required to transport building materials to Boston were coupled, one would see a train stretching for about 5¾ miles.

Long Line of Trucks

And if the fleet of delivery trucks employed to bring materials ranging from small articles of hardware up to the eight massive 14-ton limestone columns could be lined up, it would stretch a ribbon of motorcars long enough to reach from the building site well out through Boston's suburban areas.

From many of the firms included in the survey have come most encouraging reports of how this project alone has aided them in keeping their business on the move. So glad were many of them to supply men and materials for the construction work on the new building, that the ink hardly was dry on their contracts before they began to fill up their machinery and lengthen their pay rolls.

In others, although only small quantities of construction materials were purchased or rented, and, although in many cases, the firms already had on hand sufficient stock to meet the momentary needs of the builders, this stock had to be replenished. And this necessitated going into the market, spending more money and thereby further aiding industry and employment.

Of the total number of employees who in any way have assisted in the work of the new building since it was started more than a year ago, approximately 1000 have worked at the building site alone under the supervision of the construction managers. This includes those employed by the sub-contractors as well. At times there have been as many as 724 on the job in a single day. The project has meant work for the unemployed and the retention of positions by men in concerns which might have been compelled to reduce forces.

World Wheat King Belies Old Rhyme Of Nursery Days

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—There's an old nursery rhyme to the effect that "Nor you, nor I, nor nobody knows, how oats, peas, beans and barley grows." That needs to be revised now since Mr. Herman Trelle, farmer in far northern Canada, has taken to winning prizes.

For Mr. Herman Trelle knows,
How oats, peas, wheat and barley grows.

This year he was "crowned" for the fourth time "International Wheat King," for exhibiting the best wheat in the annual grain show held here. Nobody before him had won the kingship more than twice. Besides that Mr. Trelle has a grand assortment of other purple ribbons of the show, two grand championships in different years for oats, four sweepstakes for field peas, one each for flax and barley. Just everything seems to grow well for Mr. Trelle.

His success is striking for two reasons. One is that he began his career not as a farmer but as a civil engineer, and was a crack college athlete before he took to the soil. The other is that he does his farming so very far north. If one draws a line on the map from Labrador or Hudson Bay to the lower tip of Alaska one crosses the Peace River Valley of Alberta, and that's where Mr. Trelle's farm is located. The growing season is short indeed, but the summer days are so long that the crops can keep right on ripening in the sunshine long after supper time; and the valley, according to Mr. Trelle, is as fertile as any farmer could wish.

An official of the grain show here asked to explain Mr. Trelle's consistent winning cited first his intelligent approach to farming. The wheat king has coöperated with the Canadian governmental experts, obtaining seed and counsel from them, he said. Then he added that he agreed with Mr. Trelle, who always declares his wife deserves a good share of the credit. Mrs. Trelle is a real partner in her husband's enterprises, all who know her say.

One year she visited the International with two little Trelles. Although their farm is about as far from Chicago as one can go by railroad, the wheat king and his wife do get around a bit. Grain show officials here were surprised one day to get a post card from the "King" postmarked Jerusalem. The Canadian Pacific Railway, in recognition of Mr. Trelle's work in the Northwest, had given him and Mrs. Trelle a trip around the world.

ARKANSAS RAILROADS TO MAKE WATER RATES

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24 (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission yesterday ordered railroads serving Arkansas to make joint rail-barge-rail freight rates on cotton in connection with the American Barge Line Company.

The commission fixed a differential of eight cents per 100 pounds on carload minimums of 25,000 to 40,000 pounds, six cents on a minimum loading of 35,000 to 55,000 and four cents minimum from 50,000 to 80,000. These rates by rail to the wharf and by barge up the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers and by rail to destinations in Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut would be lower than the all-rail rate.

WOMAN WINS POST 1000 MILES AWAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCK HILL, S. C., Dec. 24—Distance is no barrier when it comes to winning an election for Miss Esther Herseth, instructor at Winthrop College here. Despite the fact that the scene of her work was 1000 miles, more or less, from the scene of the election in which she participated, Miss Herseth was victorious in the race for county superintendent of schools in Brown County, South Dakota, leading her Republican opponent by about 3000 votes.

During the Democratic primaries last May, in which she won a place on the ticket, and the general election last fall, in which she likewise was successful, Miss Herseth was serving on the faculty of the college here.

OLD MASONIC LODGE RECALLS BEGINNING

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 24—Hiram Lodge No. 40, A. F. & A. M., located in Raleigh, celebrated its one hundred and thirty-second birthday Dec. 19, with Mr. D. M. Penny, its present worshipful master, presiding.

This lodge enjoys the distinction of having been "open" for 50 years, dating from the night President Lincoln was shot, when the members were advised to "quit and go home," by a delegation of "Yankee" Masons from General Sherman's army.

WAR VETERANS ELECT

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24 (AP)—Representative Ernest W. Gibson of Brattleboro, Vt., was elected Dec. 20 as president of the Association of War Veterans of Congress. Representative Homer C. Parker of Statesboro, Ga., was elected secretary and treasurer. The organization is nonpolitical.

And He Gives His Wife a Share of the Credit

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR - Keystone-Underwood

HERMAN TRELLE, Fourth Time Crowned International Wheat King.

NATIONAL VOTE FOR PRESIDENCY SETS RECORDS

Official Ballot Report Sets 39.734,351 Total as Highest Count

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24 — The largest vote in the nation's history was cast in the November presidential election—39,734,351.

With this record were established three others. Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt received the highest popular and electoral votes ever given a winning candidate and President Hoover polled the largest popular vote ever cast for a loser.

Here's the way the votes were distributed: Roosevelt 22.813.786, Hoover 15,759,266. Others 1,161,299.

Final returns as certified by state officials and compiled by the Associated Press today showed the total vote, when compared with the previous record of 36,798,669 in 1928, to have increased 2,935,682 or 7.9 per cent.

Roosevelt's plurality was 7,054,520. This exceeds Hoover's plurality of 6,423,612 over Alfred E. Smith four years ago, but fell short of the record plurality of 7,338,513 polled by Calvin Coolidge over John W. Davis in 1924.

The Roosevelt total was more than the votes for all candidates combined in any election preceding 1920. The previous high for a winning candidate was Hoover's 21,429,109 four years ago.

Hoover's 1932 total of 15,759,266 compared with Smith's 15,016,443 in 1928, which was the previous record for a loser.

Roosevelt's percentage of the total vote was 57.5; Hoover's 39.6, and minor parties, 2.9. Smith in 1928 polled 41.2 per cent of the total vote.

The President-Elect carried 42 states as against 40 by Hoover in 1928 and 37 by Coolidge in 1924. His electoral vote was 472 as against Hoover's 59, the latter coming from Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania and Vermont. Four years ago Hoover had 444 and Smith 87.

Roosevelt polled more than a million votes each in six states—California, Illinois, Missouri, New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania.

Hoover passed the million mark in four states—Illinois, New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania.

The minor party vote more than tripled that of 1928. Norman Thomas, the Socialist candidate for President, led the field with 881,951, which compared with his 267,835 four years ago and nearly equaled the record for a Socialist candidate—919,799 for Eugene Debs in 1920.

The 77,528 vote polled by William D. Upshaw as the Prohibition Party candidate was the largest given this ticket since the first election after national prohibition was adopted. It was nearly four times the 1928 vote.

ARGENTINA SPEEDS 1933 BUDGET BILL

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Dec. 24 (By U. P.)—The majority bloc in Congress decided Dec. 21 to rush authorization of the 1933 budget before the end of the year. The Chamber of Deputies shelved all other measures to begin debate of the Finance Committee's majority report which cuts the Government's expenditures for 1933 to 820,286,000 pesos ($205,071,500), compared to the Administration's estimate of 865,113,000 pesos ($216,278,250).

The general provisions of the budget bill include payment of a state debt of 50,000,000 pesos to railways through issuance of 6 per cent bonds and the appointment of an administration rationalization commission. The majority report recommends that the Government institute funding negotiations with foreign bondholders.

Philadelphia Cuts Juvenile Arrests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24 — The Crime Prevention Association here, issuing the report of its first six months of activity, shows a marked decrease in number of arrests of boys over 16 during the month of November as compared with the preceding month.

Organized last April, under the guidance of Mr. Charles Edwin Fox, the association from its inception had the coöperation of the bureau of police here. Mr. Kern Dodge, director of public safety, created a crime prevention division of the force for this purpose. Headquarters of the two organizations were established jointly.

From surveys it was evident that the greatest need for crime-prevention work was in the midcity area, where the largest number of arrests of boys between 16 and 20 occurred, hence this section was chosen as the field for the association's work. Statistically, the report shows a decrease of 15 per cent in arrests of these "older boys" throughout the city for the month of November, and, for the same month, a decrease of 23 per cent of arrests in the midcity area. There centers are maintained for the use of the boys in the midcity area and athletics games are sponsored.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PROGRAM ON NETWORK

Mr. James W. Fulton, Christian Science Committee on Publication for the Province of Ontario, Canada, will conduct the regular Sunday afternoon program of the Columbia Church of the Air, from Station CFRB, Toronto, Sunday, Jan. 1, from 1:30 to 2 p. m., eastern time, over a coast-to-coast network of 41 stations of the Columbia Broadcasting System.

The program will consist of a citation and a topical address, "Christian Science—Emancipator of Mankind," by Mr. Fulton, and hymns will be sung by the Canadians, male quartet.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Fred Zepf, New York, N. Y.
Joseph Klein, New York, N. Y.
Wallace Munro, New York, N. Y.
Adaline Wykoff, Los Angeles, Calif.
Lew Botts, Los Angeles, Calif.
W. Everett Ver Planck, Salem, Mass.
William E. Ver Planck Jr., Salem, Mass.
Warburton K. Ver Planck, Salem, Mass.
Mrs. Lessie R. Pinney, Mill Valley, Calif.
D. R. Pinney, Mill Valley, Calif.

MOVING HOUSES TO AVOID TAXES PUZZLES COUNTY

San Diego Landowners Find Improvements Heavy Burden

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Dec. 24—Has a property owner living in an assessment-ridden district the right to move his house to a lien-free site, thus escaping the assessments as well as the state and county taxes?

This puzzling legal question faces the supervisors and the district attorney of this county, as residents of the Mattoon Act districts, east and south of San Diego, have started an exodus, with their homes, from the territory.

This county has 32 Mattoon or 1925 Acquisition and Improvement Act districts, formed by the supervisors during prosperous days on petition of property owners. Improvements, in many cases several times the value of the land, were installed. Then the "boom" ended, leaving the property owners with high assessments which many are unable to pay.

As a result, many subdivisions today are fully improved with paved highways, ornamental lights, sidewalks and other fixtures, but the property owners declare they are unable to pay the bill.

The interesting spectacle of the hard-pressed taxpayers moving their homes bodily from the land came to the attention of the supervisors in a letter from the county assessor, Max James Hervey Johnson, who asked for legal advice about collecting the county taxes.

Mr. B. E. Beers, bungalow court owner, who lives in the Harborside Mattoon district, asked Mr. Johnson if he could legally move his entire court to another highway, and if by so doing he could escape the heavy assessments.

An appeal by the assessor to the State Board of Equalization brought the opinion that under Section 3773 of the revenue laws, a property owner could not remove or destroy a house or building which has been sold to the State for taxes. The board, however, advised a test case

The assessor also revealed that two property owners in Valencia Park moved their homes to other locations last spring, in a vain effort to escape heavy assessments.

"We traced the houses, however, and collected the city and county taxes on them," Mr. Johnson said.

CAROLINA TEACHERS TO SEEK LEGISLATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 24 — The North Carolina Education Society, a state-wide organization of teachers, will be heard from during the 1933 General Assembly, beginning Jan. 4, it was announced here.

A special committee has been assigned the work of writing a "platform" which will be presented to the Legislature as embodying the policies for which the teachers stand and for the protection of which they will ask the passage of legislation. The parent-teacher organization in North Carolina is taking a special interest in matters pertaining to conditions under which teachers are required to work, as well as the salaries they shall be allowed.

Five-Year Plan Of Soviet Atheism Revealed by Butler

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 24 — Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, made public yesterday a report from a European correspondent on the "five year plan of atheism in Russia," which became effective May 15, 1932, stating "it appears that although all official acts of the Soviet Government are as a rule published and favorably commented upon by the Soviet press, an exception has been made in the case of the decree covering the five year plan of atheism. With the exception of the journal entitled, the Advance Guard of Youth, which is the organ of the Pan-Unionist Extraordinary for the fight against religion, the decree was not published in full in the Soviet press."

The statement from Dr. Butler declares that the plan provides in 118 articles for legislative measures during the first year to close all religious schools and stop teaching of theology, all those in religious orders being deprived of food cards. During the second year churches and temples are to be closed and a shock campaign started, aimed at religion in the home and in religious houses. Printing of religious books and articles will be forbidden, the preparation of objects for worship will be punished with extreme severity and the 150 antireligious films already made will be increased.

The plan for the third year is to organize atheistic groups and to expel all persons giving religious instruction who have not renounced their posts. Church buildings will be put to use for "enlightened entertainment" in the fourth year, and the fifth year is to see the consolidation and development of results in "the struggle against religious mentality."

Senate Democrats End Appointee Ban

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24—Senate Democrats at a caucus yesterday decided to make a partial relaxation of their ban on confirmation of President Hoover's appointees. They decided they would recommend henceforth all routine nominations and promotions, such as those in the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, and the like. In this category will be some government workers in civil service and who must now be reconfirmed.

In addition, the Democratic caucus decided to confirm a member of the Federal Board of Mediation, who, under the present law, cannot function after Dec. 31, despite the fact that some 300 cases involving mediation are now piled up. The purpose of this step is to permit the Board of Mediation to function.

As to diplomatic appointees, Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D.) of Arkansas, minority floor leader, declared that these would be referred to a special Democratic committee and that a recommendation would be made at a future session of Democratic caucus as to confirmation or refusal.

PENNSYLVANIA OPENS MODERN ART GALLERY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24 — The Pennsylvania Museum of Art here announces the opening of a gallery of modern art, the first exhibition of which is now on display, according to Mr. Fiske Kimball, director.

The new gallery will be a forum for contemporary artists, and is undertaken with the coöperation of a grant made by the Carnegie Corporation of New York, according to the announcement. It is undertaken with the view to fostering an interest in contemporary artists, particularly American artists, and, at the same time, to show the various trends in modern art. A tentative program for the gallery includes a different exhibition for each month.

Dr. Toy Ends 43 Years' Service At University of North Carolina

Turns Over Secretaryship of Faculty to Successor—Honored by Colleagues

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—Dr. Walter Dallam Toy, secretary of the University of North Carolina faculty for 43 years, has resigned the position and Mr. Robert Burton House, executive secretary of the University, has been named his successor.

Dr. Toy came to the university 47 years ago, in 1885. After serving about 15 years as professor of German and French, he relinquished the French department, but continued as head of the department of German.

Dr. Toy's colleagues on the university faculty have adopted a resolution expressing to him their admiration and affection. The resolution follows:

"The important office of secretary of the faculty, which concerns itself with a record of our activities, you have filled to the great satisfaction and delight of all of us since May, 1889. For 43 years serving in this capacity you have had the opportunity of noting in a most interesting and accurate fashion our thoughts, our resolutions, counter-resolutions and substitutions. It has been your privilege and our good fortune to have you chronicle the deliberations of our faculty through the administrations of Presidents Battle, Winston, Alderman, Venable and E. K. Graham; the chairmanship of the faculty under Mr. H. M. Stacy, and again during the administrations of President Chase and Mr. F. P. Graham.

"The intimate history of the university has, in a sense, been written by you, almost since its reopening in 1875. Such a record will prove of infinite value to future historians. Serving in this capacity, your secretaryship has been not merely that of a scribe. You have made it a most delightful part of our meetings and have enabled us to anticipate our gatherings with a certain pleasure.

"With these thoughts in mind the faculty of the university desires to express to you its gratitude and very deep appreciation for your years of kindly service. We would go no further, and attempt to make you feel not only this appreciation, but a love for you which came and abides through your fineness and your gentleness, your poise and your understanding."

Rackets Charged In Compensation Cases of Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 24—A report said to contain "uncontroverted evidence of existing rackets" in workmen's compensation cases has been turned over by Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt to the New York Academy of Medicine for recommendation and suggestion from a professional standpoint. The report was submitted to the Governor by the committee he appointed last year, to review medical and hospital problems in connection with workmen's compensation insurance.

Mr. Howard S. Cullman, chairman of the general committee, and Dr. Adrian V. S. Lambert, head of the subcommittee, in submitting the report, urged the immediate appointment of a commissioner under the Morland act with full power of subpoena and command of necessary funds to work for elimination of the present abuses at the earliest possible moment.

In a letter which they both signed they characterized the present system as "iniquitious and insidious" and declared that it should be reformed in order to "strengthen the intent and operation of the workmen's compensation act for the benefit of those injured in industry, as well as for the benefit of industry itself."

Among the recommendation made in the report, which was said to have been approved by the subcommittee and the committee of the whole with but one dissenting vote, were the following: abolition of all commercial and insurance clinics for treatment of cases under the workmen's compensation act, establishment of a panel of physicians licensed to do compensation work, to be nominated by a special nominating committee; appointment of a grievance committee to hear complaints against physicians, elimination of the "lifting" of cases from responsible hospitals and responsible medical practitioners and establishment of a "supreme court of medical review," composed of unbiased experts of outstanding ability and high repute, to which either the claimant or the other dissatisfied party could apply for examination or determination.

TAVORA NAMED TO CABINET

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Dec. 24 (By U. P.)—Maj. Juarez Tavora was named Minister of Agriculture by President Getulio Vargas Dec. 22.

Miami, Play City, Hears Early Rush Of Tourists' Feet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI BEACH, Fla.—An unprecedented early rush in the leasing of winter dwellings is reported at this winter playground of the nation by the sea. Regular winter residents are opening their homes much earlier than usual, apartments and hotels have opened on schedule and many report a larger number of guests than usual at this time of the season.

A city with a specific purpose, planned and built in one of the most delightful spots in the American tropics, Miami Beach is called one of the most complete cities for play in either hemisphere. Directly on the Atlantic Ocean, with seven miles of palm-lined beaches and separated from the mainland only by the still, blue waters of Biscayne Bay, its facilities are centrally located.

In the very heart of the beach area, in the midst of its main apartment house section, is Flamingo Park, midway between the ocean and the bay, where are located municipal tennis courts, ball diamonds, basketball courts and complete facilities for children's play under the supervision of expert instructors.

Some 14 blocks of public beaches are patrolled by life guards. Bathing casinos with salt water swimming pools and swanky cabana accommodations dot the entire stretch of seaside.

Two of its four golf courses, both 18-hole layouts, practically overlap each other in the center of the island. The private LaCorce course is to the north and further up is the exclusive $1,000,000 Indian Creek course. This community is unique in that it has located its golf courses in the very heart of the city.

Mills Ship 300 Pounds Knit Goods by Air Line

NEW YORK, Dec. 24 (AP)—More than 300 pounds of knit goods were shipped here yesterday by air from the Security Mills of Newton, Mass.

The American Airways announced it was the largest shipment ever carried on its Boston-New York line.

The goods were part of a large consignment which will be made up into dresses and sent to a Detroit department store for a special sale Tuesday.

37
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6	3	27x14.6	13x13	9

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CARAS TAKES SECOND PLACE

Beats Rudolph and Ponzi in World Pocket-Billiard Playoffs

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 24 — James Caras, the youngest player in the world championship pocket-billiard tournament, proved himself also the best shot-maker yesterday, when, though lacking the finesse and position skill of several of the other players, he utilized his ability to make fancy shots on drives and combinations to defeat both Erwin Rudolph and Andrew Ponzi, with whom he had been tied at the end of the regular schedule, and take second place.

In the afternoon he defeated Rudolph, 125 to 78, and in the evening he disposed of Ponzi, 125 to 94. Rudolph took third place by a victory over Ponzi in the second afternoon game, 125 to 81.

Both players were showing the effects of the long grind, when Caras met Rudolph in the first game of the day, and while Caras gradually bettered his play, in spite of his weakness in obtaining positions for breaks, by sharpshooting with great skill in difficult positions, Rudolph seemed unable to control his play more and more as the game proceeded. So Rudolph, after obtaining a lead at the start with a run of 33, gradually dropped back on weak shots, many resulting in scratches, until Caras passed him with a run of 28 in the ninth inning, only to lapse also, so that he was unable to finish his string until the twenty-second inning, with a final run of 33. Rudolph showed fairly well near the end, with a run of 28, which also terminated in a scratch. The score was 125 to 78.

But when Rudolph tackled Ponzi in the second game, he soon hit his stride and though he still slipped occasionally in control of his cue ball, his position work was far better than before, while Ponzi was also unable to prevent one scratch early in the contest. Rudolph led at 80 to 9 after the sixth inning, but Ponzi ran 47 on his next turn, only to miss on an open break. But Rudolph failed to get a good position for his shot, and failed to score, and Ponzi overtook him in the next inning, to lead at 81 to 80. But he also slipped on a long try, and Rudolph ran out the game with a perfectly timed and executed series of position plays, with a run of 45, for a total of 125 to 81. The scores:

James Caras—0 13 0 9s 0s 0s 0s 0x 28x 14 12s 6x 0s 0s 1 0x 3 7s 5 0x 0x 33—125. Innings—22. High run—33.
Erwin Rudolph—2 0s 33 0s 0x 0x 0s 0 1x 1x 1 0x 0s 1 4 0 14 0 28x 0x 0s—78. Innings—21. High run—33.

Erwin Rudolph—7 33x 0x 0 34 8 0 45—125. Innings—8. High run—45.
Andrew Ponzi—0 3 0x 0x 0s 8s 47 25—81. Innings—8. High run—47. s—Safety. x—Scratch. Referee—Joseph Ferguson.

In the final game, Caras showed from the start that he was able to get out of difficult positions, and ran up a lead of 50 to 5 at the end of the seventh inning. But Ponzi, playing with unusual care, gradually worked up to within hailing distance of the younger player, 46 to 60, only to have Caras run away from him again, with a run of 35. But the leader got into difficulties in the next few innings, and Ponzi climbed up again until the score stood at 100 to 93, after their eighteenth turn. But it was at that point that Caras really showed his greatest performance. Out of position frequently, he took chances with great success, some of his shots being almost impossible. Ponzi tried to give him safety positions, only to have Caras break the pyramid with fancy combinations. Finally he ran out the string with a final cut that barely scraped the object ball and the match was over. The score:

James Caras—0 20 3x 0s 0s 0s 28 0 5 2 4x 35 3x 0x 0 0 0s 4 12 13—125. Innings—20. High run—35.
Andrew Ponzi—0 6 0s 0x 0 0 0 4 30 0 7 5 0x 0x 27 7 0s 10 1s—94. Innings—19. High run—30. s Safety. x Scratch. Referee—Joseph Ferguson.

FITZGERALDS WIN

PINEHURST, N. C., Dec. 24 (AP)—With a net score of 31-31—62, E. G. Fitzgerald of Bethlehem, N. H., and his brother, J. J. Fitzgerald of Oyster Harbor, Mass., won the Tin Whistles' sixth tournament of the season, a best ball of pairs handicap event, here yesterday. Eberhard Faber of New York and G. H. Betts of Springlake, N. J., took second prize.

DUNN WINS JUNIOR TITLE

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24 (AP) — George Dunn of Philadelphia yesterday won the Middle States indoor junior tennis title by defeating J. William Wills, also of Philadelphia, 8—6, 6—3, 6—3. After a hard first set, Wills led to the finish.

BRITISH SPORTS

A SOCCER LESSON

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

THE peaceful illusion, enjoyed by a great number of British soccer fans, that football on the Continent is a matter for indulgent appreciation, was shattered by the Austrian eleven which lost to England's full strength here recently by the narrow margin of 4 goals to 3. No injustice would have been done to the home players if they had lost by a similar score. The Austrians played a neat close-passing game, on the Scottish pattern, and at times they tied England's defense into knots. Where they came unstuck was in front of goal. Five times, at least, an Austrian forward had only the goalkeeper to beat, and yet contrived to boot the ball anywhere but in the net. Once it was lofted yards over the crossbar; on another occasion it was fired off in some queer way at right angles to the target, and in another case a hurried marksman missed the ball altogether and kicked himself flat on his back.

In almost all other respects, the visitors were extremely good. They had unusual conditions to contend with—an exceptionally slippery pitch, a dull and typically London December afternoon, and opponents who are generally considered to be the greatest masters of the game. The Austrians came over with a mass of gayly ribboned supporters and the reputation of being the hottest team in Europe. But the conservative British fan on the terraces was not to be influenced very greatly by either of these, and frequent allusions were made to "what happened to Spain last year." What happened to the Spaniards, of course, was plenty. Seven shots were sent whizzing past their bewildered goalkeeper and the Englishmen languidly made rings round their halfbacks and backs. There was only one side in it, and England's prestige was restored to the point whence it fell when Spain became the first country to beat a touring side called England. That reverse occurred on the Continent, and you cannot convince the man who stays at home that soccer tourists, at the end of a busy season, are taking things quite as seriously as they would do earlier at home.

It was generally expected on the bleachers that Austria would go the same way as Spain; indeed, one heard experts in the train speculating whether England's goals would exceed 10. But a shock and a lesson were coming to these optimists. They saw in action a side quite as strong as most in the first division of the English League, and it was not long before they saw, too, that it had the combination which "scratch" national sides so often lack.

The longer the game went on, the better the Austrians became, and one has the feeling that, with an extra 10 minutes or so, they would at least have equalized. They were weaving their way through England's defense with rare dexterity, and there were periods when England's backs were glad just to kick the ball clear, regardless of where it might descend. As often as not, it fell at the receptive feet of an Austrian halfback, who neatly evaded a man or two and put his forwards in possession. The losers' halves were extremely efficient in defense as well as attack, although their team strategy was of a kind unusual on British soccer fields. It was a policy of the halves to drop back into their own penalty area, along with the fullbacks, and this maneuver at first seemed to puzzle the English forwards quite considerably. They found themselves with unaccustomed latitude in midfield and with a dense bunch of opponents to negotiate as they neared their objective.

When a Continental soccer team comes to England it is written up in the popular newspapers almost as if it were a circus. And that was why everyone knew so much about handsome Hilden. He is a sort of matinée idol in his own land, and a tendency to be unnecessarily spectacular does not greatly diminish his outstanding skill as a goalkeeper. He moves around with sinuous grace and does, as a matter of course, one or two things which are done by British custodians only under pressure. For instance, he throws the ball away in preference to kicking it sometimes, and he runs to the very edge of the goal area before he punts the ball upfield from a goal kick. He delights to leap into a bunch of players, with a view to fisting the ball away from them, and, by doing this trick unnecessarily, he conceded a goal. However, the word "great" is not seriously misapplied in his case.

England's eleven this season has not covered itself with glory, and it did not do so in this game. Individually, the players were of the highest class; collectively, they were a far from ideally balanced team. "Bring on the Arsenal," commented one man in the crowd, "and then we'll show Austria how to play." He said this at a time when the Austrians had forced four corner kicks in succession, and were profiting by frequent failures of combination on the part of the home side.

The Austrian contingent of "fans," which waved flags and shouted raucous exhortations, had a marvelous afternoon. A victory for the visitors would have been better, of course, but this was very good. The Austrian eleven had lived up to its big name, the English maestros had shown that they had very little to teach, and the reception given to the losers by the British crowd was very warming to the Austrian heart.

McGILL SIX AGAIN DEFEATS HARVARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Dec. 24—The McGill varsity hockey team made it two straight over the Harvard varsity sextet here last night in an international game, 5 to 2. McGill had previously beaten the Crimson, 4 to 2, on Boston ice.

Weak defensive play cost Harvard the game. The Crimson skaters failed, in many cases, to cover their opponents in front of the goal and for this reason McGill had many chances to test Paul deB. deGive '34, Harvard goalie. Each team scored once in the first period, but McGill came back in the second with three goals to take the lead for good. Kenneth P. Farmer '34 had a goal and two assists for McGill, while Capt. Robert Saltonstall Jr. '33 and Milton L. Pruyn '35 scored for Harvard. The summary:

McGILL HARVARD
McGill, Ward, lw..rw, Saltonstall, Lincoln
Farquharson, N. Crutchfield, c
c, Putnam, Pruyn
G. Crutchfield, Farmer, rw
lw, Baldwin, Hasler, Everett
Meikeljohn, Riddell, ld....rd, Martin, Pell
Shaughnessy, Robertson, rd..ld, Watts, Beale
Powers, g..........................g, deGive

Score—McGill 5, Harvard 2. Goals—Farmer, N. Crutchfield, Robertson, Farquharson and McGill for McGill; Saltonstall and Pruyn for Harvard. Assists—Farmer 2, McGill and Farquharson for McGill; Putnam for Harvard. Referees—Campbell and Small. Time—Three 20-minute periods.

CUBS AND ARROWS BATTLE FOR LEAD

Philadelphia Arrows will invade the Boston Garden tonight to battle the Boston Cubs in a Canadian-American Hockey League contest. Since the Cubs are holding first place in the league standing by a mere margin of two points (one game) and the fact that the Arrows are the second place holders, the result of this affair has considerable importance attached to it.

Oddly enough these two rivals have been equally matched in previous games this season according to the results. Three times they have met and three times they have played 70 minutes of hockey to a tie, twice at 2-to-2 and once at 1-to-1.

Team rivalry has developed steadily this season, due to the trade between the two clubs at the close of last year, when five Cubs went to the Arrows and three of the latter team came to the Cubs. Both clubs are being coached by former National Hockey League defensemen of repute, Herb Gardiner, former Canadien, handling the Arrows, and George Boucher, former Ottawa and Chicago player, handling the Cubs.

NAVY EARNED 23 VICTORIES

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Dec. 24 (AP)—With two football teams and the plebe cross-country team undefeated and untied, the United States Naval Academy athletes earned 23 victories, nine losses and two ties in three sports last fall. Varsity football was the only losing sport, accounting for six of the nine defeats, gaining one tie and two triumphs. The plebe football team not only was undefeated and untied but also was unscored on. The "B" squad team won its only game.

TEN GAMES FOR MISSISSIPPI

UNIVERSITY, Miss., Dec. 24 (AP)—Ten games, one less than the number played last season, appear on the 1933 University of Mississippi football schedule announced recently. Alabama, Tennessee, Sewanee and Mississippi State of the New Southeastern Conference, and Centenary of the S. I. A. A., are teams played last season appearing on the new list, while Marquette and Louisiana State University reappear after a lapse of one year. Birmingham-Southern and Clemson are newcomers.

ROQUE RECORD ESTABLISHED

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., Dec. 24 (AP)—Lester Clark, Chicago, established what was thought to be a new world's roque record in exhibition play here recently when he completed a double circuit for a 32-to-0 victory in exactly 12 minutes playing time. Clark, playing against "Hap" Ward, Toledo, made the run of the arches with each of the two balls. The shortest game prior to Clark's feat was said to have been 22 minutes in a national tournament.

McGILL VS. HARVARD AND YALE

MONTREAL, Dec. 24 (AP)—McGill will play home-and-home games with the Yale hockey team next winter. On McGill's recent invasion of the United States, when the Red team scored victories over Yale and Harvard in turn, arrangements were made with Yale and Harvard to book home-and-home games in the season of 1933-34. When Yale comes here it will be the first appearance of the Bulldog in Montreal for a hockey game.

MRS. CHENEY WINS IN MEXICO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AGUA CALIENTE, Mexico, Dec. 24—Mrs. Louis D. Cheney of the San Gabriel Country Club, San Gabriel, Calif., international golfer, recently won the women's national medal play championship of Mexico over the Agua Caliente golf course. Mrs. Cheney's score for the 72 holes was 320, bettering women's par by eight strokes.

GIBSON OPTIONED TO NEWARK

NEW YORK, Dec. 24 (AP)—The New York Yankees yesterday sent Third Baseman Robert Gibson on option to the Newark club of the International League. Gibson played with the Yankee farms at Springfield in the Eastern League, and Binghamton in the New York-Pennsylvania circuit last season.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULT

McGill 5, Harvard 2.

Harvard Chess Team Wins Belden-Stephens Trophy

H. Y. P. D. CHESS LEAGUE

College	Matches Won	Matches Lost	Games Won	Games Lost
Harvard	3	0	11½	½
Dartmouth	2	1	5½	6½
Yale	1	2	4½	7½
Princeton	0	3	2½	9½

INDIVIDUAL CHESS STANDING

Player College Class	Won	Lost
M. C. Stark, Harvard '33 ES	3	0
M. A. Mergentheim Jr., Harvard '33	3	0
J. B. Hickham, Harvard '33	3	0
S. S. Coggan, Harvard '34	2½	1
R. J. Fowle, Dartmouth '34	2	1
F. T. Strong, Yale '36S	2	1
T. T. McCormick, Princeton '35	2	1
J. D. Williams, Yale '34	2	1
J. P. Dean, Dartmouth '36	1½	1½
D. H. Schwartz, Dartmouth '36	1	2
H. W. Wood, Dartmouth '33	1	2
E. J. Jackson, Princeton '36	½	2½
R. T. Parker, Yale '35	½	2½
H. E. Clearman Jr., Princeton '34	0	3
R. C. Doolittle, Princeton '35	0	3
E. A. Wendling, Yale '34S	0	3

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 24—With the loss of only half a point, due to one drawn game, the Harvard varsity chess team won the championship of the Harvard-Yale-Princeton-Dartmouth Chess League at the Marshall Chess Club, here, yesterday, by defeating Dartmouth in the third and final round of the tournament 4 straight games. The Crimson had defeated Yale 3½ to ½ in the first round, Princeton 4 to 0 in the second round and, with the 4-to-0 win over Dartmouth, accumulated a point score of 11½ to ½. Dartmouth finished second with 5½ points won to 6½ lost, while Yale was third with 4½ points won to 7½ lost and Princeton last with 2½ points to 9½. Since this trophy was put in competition Harvard has won it five times, Princeton twice and Yale once. Following the play a meeting was held and it was voted to hold the 1933 championship tournament here Dec. 21, 22 and 23.

As was the case in the two previous rounds it was Harvard's freshman player who started the Crimson on to victory over Dartmouth. He played the black men against Richard J. Fowle '34, and won in 40 moves in a Zukertot-Reti opening. Martin C. Stark '33, won his game in a Queen's gambit declined in 37 moves. It took Morton A. Mergentheim Jr. '33, 35 moves to win from David H. Schwartz, one of the two Dartmouth freshmen. The summary:

Bds.	HARVARD	Pts.	DARTMOUTH	Pts.
1	M. C. Stark	1	H. W. Wood	0
2	M. A. Merg'n'th'm	1	D. H. Schwartz	0
3	S. S. Coggan	1	J. P. Dean	0
4	J. B. Hickam	1	R. J. Fowle	0
	Total	4	Total	0

Dartmouth played white on the odd-numbered boards.

Edgar T. McCormick '35, Princeton captain and the only member of the team to play last year, gave the Tigers their only victory against Yale when he defeated Elmer A. Wendling '34S, at the first table in the hardest battle of the round. McCormick had the white men in a Giuoco Piano opening and he finally won in 67 moves. Edward J. Jackson, the only freshman on the Princeton team, gave the Tigers their half point when he drew with Roy T. Parker '35 in a Sicilian defense in 50 moves. The summary:

Bds.	YALE	Pts.	PRINCETON	Pts.
1	E. A. Wendling	0	E. T. McCormick	1
2	F. T. Strong	1	H. E. Clearman Jr.	0
3	J. D. Williams	1	R. C. Doolittle	0
4	R. T. Parker Jr.	½	E. J. Jackson	½
	Total	3½	Total	½

Princeton played white on the odd-numbered boards.

Hollywood Climbs To League Lead

CALIFORNIA HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	P.C.
Hollywood	10	2	7	68	74	.588
Oakland	8	2	6	47	48	.571
San Francisco	4	2	9	51	66	.308

RESULT DEC. 17
San Francisco 3, Hollywood 2, overtime.
RESULT DEC. 19
San Francisco 1, Oakland 0.
RESULT DEC. 20
San Francisco 3, Oakland 3, overtime.
RESULT DEC. 22
Hollywood 7, Oakland 2.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Dec. 24—At Hollywood, Dec. 17, Lloyd Cook's San Francisco Rangers were victorious, after 65 minutes of tightly played hockey, in a California Hockey League match against Hollywood, 3 to 2. Clark, a new boy from Calgary, converted a short pass from Collette, to end a scramble in front of the Hollywood net, at five minutes of overtime. Don Cummings, alone, and Patrick from Pool ended the scoring for the first period a tie. Collette to Clark for San Francisco and Irving to Singer left the third period tied.

Dec. 19, at San Francisco, the Rangers defeated for the first time this season their rivals from across the Bay, the Oakland Sheiks, after another very closely played match, 1 to 0. Jimmy Evans of Vancouver and Coleman of last year's Hollywood team played in the first line for the Rangers. Late in the third period Eddie Vokes eluded Goalie Bert White for the victory. Evans's ability is a great addition to Cook's team.

At Oakland, Dec. 20, the same teams played a 70-minute tie, 3 to 3, Evans accepting two passes from Vokes for counters, Ralph Ellis adding one for the Rangers. Walker and Babs Johnson teamed for the Oaks for two goals, Walker shooting a solo goal as well. Goalies White and Simkins turned in splendid games, keeping the scores close because of many cleverly diverted pucks.

Hollywood Millionaires went into the league lead, Dec. 22, by defeating Oakland in the southern city, 7 to 2. Irving, Frank Burke and Hayton in the nets were responsible for the Oaks' defeat, Jack Walker and George Bond being the only visitors to score. The always reliable "Dutch" Singer was the star for Hollywood, but was closely followed by Frank Burke. They each scored two goals.

P. G. A. Has Money For Cup Invasion

NEW YORK, Dec. 24 (AP)—The Professional Golfers' Association has the money and already is considering the men for the Ryder Cup golf matches in England next June, said George R. Jacobus, P. G. A. president, yesterday in dispelling any doubt as to whether the international golf classic would be held this year.

"As early as last November," Jacobus said, "we advised the English authorities we would send a full team over to play the matches and we would have $10,000 in the treasury, 'earmarked' for that specific purpose."

All talk that economic difficulties might cut down the size of the team or that the P. G. A. is selling golf balls to raise the money is false, it was pointed out by Jacobus.

"We're going to send a team of eight men, an alternate, and a manager. Despite the lower traveling and living costs, we're going to send them over in the style to which they have been accustomed with $1000 as expense money for each of them."

Jacobus disclosed that a new method of selection is being used this year, with the 25 heads of the P. G. A. sectional organizations given a voice in the selection of the team. Their opinions will be canvassed by the executive committee and the team selected on the basis of the regional voting.

The team which will be sent over will play the Ryder Cup matches at Southport June 26, 27 and then compete in the British open championship beginning July 3, when Gene Sarazen will defend the title he won last year.

CAN-AM LEAGUE STANDING REVISED

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

(All Springfield games eliminated)

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	5	4	2	34	21	14
Philadelphia	4	4	3	23	20	12
Providence	6	0	6	31	28	12
New Haven	4	2	4	18	24	10
Quebec	3	2	7	21	34	8

NEW YORK, Dec. 24 (AP) — The Canadian-American Hockey League will continue with five clubs, due to the withdrawal of Springfield, President James E. Dooley announced yesterday following a meeting here of the club owners.

The points in which Springfield figured will be dropped from the records, but the schedule will not be revised until Jan. 1, he said. One shift was made, however, sending the Philadelphia Arrows against the Providence Reds at Providence tomorrow night, a date originally allotted to Springfield.

All the clubs agreed to a proposition to pay their players on a coöperative basis, giving each man a minimum of $50 a week and a share in a fund made up of 50 per cent of the gross receipts for each game.

SOMERVILLE WINS PRESS POLL

TORONTO, Dec. 24 (AP)—C. Ross (Sandy) Somerville's feat in winning the United States amateur golf championship was the outstanding Canadian achievement in the realm of sports in 1932, in the opinion of Dominion sports experts. Of the 63 sports editors and writers who participated in a Canadian Press poll, 43 cast their ballots for Somerville, first Canadian in history to win the United States title. The other 20 votes were cast as follows: for Jimmy McLarnin, Vancouver welterweight, 5; Alex Wilson, Hamilton, middle distance runner, 4, Duncan McNaughton, Vancouver, Olympic high jump champion, 4, Howie Morenz and Lionel Conacher, hockey players; William (Torchy) Peden, bike rider; Frankie Battaglia, middleweight boxer; Horace (Lefty) Gwynne, Olympic bantamweight champion; Bobby Pearce, Sculler, and Frank Turville, star of the Hamilton Tigers, Canadian football champions, 1 each.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Brigham Young 55, Colorado College 34.
C. C. N. Y. 38, Alumni 25.
Detroit 38, Assumption 27.
Minnesota 27, Nebraska 25.
North Dakota 35, Montana State 22.
Purdue 36, Notre Dame 32.
Utah 38, Stanford 28.

BADGER FIVE IS INEXPERIENCED

Wisconsin Basketball Squad Composed Mostly of Sophomores

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 24—"Our team, composed largely of sophomores, is too inexperienced to be considered a championship possibility, but it has potential strength and should improve as the season progresses," W. E. Meanwell, veteran basketball coach at the University of Wisconsin, declared in analysing the Badger prospects for "Big Ten" competition.

"No man on the squad is really a veteran, none having played six full games in a varsity uniform, and even the seniors are scarcely juniors in experience. They have much to learn defensively as well as offensively. The team now is not as strong as last year's team was at the end of the season, and our team last year was not a strong one. But while the men must first unlearn many individual peculiarities, the squad holds possibility of producing a much better team than that of last year."

Of this year's material, only five candidates are lettermen, including L. O. Oakes '33, acting captain, who, however, has not yet won a place as a member of the first five. The other veterans are K. A. Ryckman '33, a guard, who has been used regularly; F. W. Miller '34, also a guard; R. A. Wichman '33, guard, and S. L. Rewey '34, a tall forward who has held one of the starting positions in early games. C. W. Vaicek '34 and M. F. Bocek '34 have had some experience, but the remainder of the candidates are playing in their first season.

Among the most promising of these is R. H. Hamann '35, who has been shifting into a guard position after jumping at center on the tipoff, with G. E. McDonald '35, another promising sophomore, stepping into the center position in floor play.

Of the new forwards, attention has been centered largely upon R. F. Poser '35. He has been used as a starting forward and, when teamed with Rewey, Hamann, Ryckman and McDonald, is the only member of a first-string quintet under the six-foot mark.

Vaicek has been used as an alternate forward along with T. H. Smith '35, still another promising sophomore. D. E. Parker '35 and K. G. Anderson '35 are also available. As understudy to Hamann at the center position is R. J. Knake '33.

Among the guards most likely to press the first string men for positions are J. S. Bender '35, J. H. Horvath '35, Mario Pacetti '35 and George Deanovich '35. F. B. Beaudette '35 is also a member of the guard contingent. R. F. Humbracht '35 has also been working with the squad.

In addition to games with Marquette University, Milwaukee, Carleton College, Northfield, Minn., University of Maryland and Loyola University, the 1933 Badger schedule contains the following "Big Ten" contests:

Jan. 7—University of Chicago at Madison; 9—University of Iowa at Madison; 14—Indiana University at Bloomington; 16—Northwestern University at Evanston; Feb. 6—Ohio State University; 11—University of Illinois at Urbana; 13—University of Iowa at Iowa City; 18—Indiana University; 20—University of Illinois; 25—Northwestern University.
March 4—Ohio State University at Columbus; 6—University of Chicago at Chicago.

Small Handwriting Expert 'Blows Up'

NEW YORK, Dec. 24 (AP)—The man who set the record for the smallest handwriting in the world way back in 1898 literally "blew up" today.

Mr. Abraham I. Gancher read of a woman who recently wrote 701 legible words on a single post card to set what she considered a world record.

"Why, that's nothing," exclaimed Mr. Gancher. "Absolutely nothing. Say, I have written at the rate of 40,000 words on a post card. I could copy 57 of that writer's post cards on one of mine and still have space enough left to write and tell Mr. Roosevelt how to end the depression."

Mr. Gancher's flare for small writing started many years ago while he was in the leather business in Waterbury, Maine. He read that Mr. Charles Monier, of Detroit, had written 17,000 words on a card. "So," recalled Mr. Gancher today, "I sat down and beat that record." He inscribed the toll of the battleship Maine's disaster on a postage stamp, and not content with that he recorded the tragic toll of the Spanish-American War on a paper one and one-half by three inches.

"Waterbury sportsmen offered a $25,000 challenge to anyone who could beat me," Mr. Gancher said, "but that challenge never was taken up."

Now, he hopes it will.

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
London	9	5	2	34	16	23
Syracuse	9	2	4	46	30	20
Buffalo	7	2	4	27	17	16
Windsor	6	3	6	28	36	15
Detroit	5	1	9	23	30	11
Cleveland	1	3	12	33	62	5

RESULT DEC. 23
London 2, Syracuse 1.

LONDON CHECKS SYRACUSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Ont., Dec. 24—London Tecumsehs shook off a challenge from Syracuse Stars here last night to gain a 2-to-1 victory and increase their leadership margin in the International Hockey League to three points. Harold Hicks and Tony Gregg were the scorers for London, while Stewart Adams scored for Syracuse. London has not yet been defeated on its home ice this season.

1909 PURDUE ELEVEN AWARDED

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Dec. 24 (AP)—The Purdue University football team of 1909 had an unsuccessful season, and agitation which ensued held up the award of varsity letters. Recently, 23 years later, the Purdue insignia board held a special meeting and officially awarded 17 letters to players of the 1909 team.

When You Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

Debts Put on Expediency Basis

Europe Waits Patiently for America To Learn Lesson of Reparations

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
Special European Correspondence

It must not be supposed that all Europeans are unable to appreciate the force of the American case in the matter of debts. Just as there are many Americans who realize the European position, so there are many Europeans who are aware of the inherent difficulties of cancellation, partial or complete. They prefer not to use such arguments as that of the additional taxation of their own countrymen, for they fully understand that this argument is double-edged in that it implies the transference of the burden of taxation.

They rely rather on the argument that the contributed transference of large sums from country to country without corresponding commercial considerations must inevitably produce bankruptcies and dislocate trade to such an extent that much more would be lost even by the receiving country than would be gained by payments were they possible. They have insisted on the capacity to receive, which is also limited. The game, they say, is not worth the candle.

But they also understand that these economic lessons are only learned by experience. The public can only judge by results. They have seen the conversion of their own masses in Europe which were particularly interested in reparations, and they know that that conversion has been long and painful.

The history of reparations is worth studying from this viewpoint. Long ago enlightened European economists were persuaded not only of the impossibility of reparation payments on the immense scale that was imagined in 1919, but were also persuaded of the baneful effects of the attempt to extract such payments. But the peoples, and even the politicians, who are in general more influenced by public opinion than public opinion is influenced by them, took a simpler view.

Be it remembered that, rightly or wrongly, the allied peoples in Europe regarded Germany's debts as just as indisputable as their own debts to America. Indeed, that is an underestimate. They have always felt that in equity the American credits were debatable, and have espoused the theory of the common cause. Whereas for them, Germany, as the aggressor, was responsible for the damage done in the war, and as a mere matter of justice ought to be made to pay.

Year after year the hard facts gradually changed allied opinion, not as to the justice of Germany's debt, but as to the practicability and the consequences of collection. The British were the first to appreciate that reparations were inimical, not only to good relations but to European trade. The French, for special reasons, were more recalcitrant; but in practice they acknowledged the necessity of the successive reductions. They mocked somewhat bitterly those who had promised sums which ranged up to 400,000,000,000 gold marks. They accepted the reduction to 132,000,000,000 gold marks.

The French admitted the necessity of the Dawes plan which, while setting no capital figure, brought down the annuities. Then they permitted the Young plan, which again reduced Germany's liabilities, to operate, on the understanding that it was final and definitive. Not long afterward the young plan in its turn was thrown over. In the end, public opinion made no demur when at Lausanne reparations were virtually obliterated.

This last step, like the preceding steps, transferred the burden to French taxpayers. What is surprising is not that it took so long for the public to learn the lesson, but rather that the time taken to descend from tremendous expectations to nothing was so short.

All this is well seen by instructed Europeans, and they have no quarrel whatever with the United States. What they say is that, unfortunately, there is now no time to be lost, and that though the economic education of the people of the United States in respect of debts will certainly proceed, sooner or later, on the same lines as the education of the allied peoples in respect of reparations, there is now a greater need of haste, for the influence of debts on currencies and commercial exchanges is now more pressing.

It took European countries some years to learn at their own expense; and, all things begin equal, the United States would be entitled to some years in which to learn. There is thus no intercontinental bitterness.

FILIPINOS CAUTIOUS ON COMPROMISE PLAN

MANILA, Dec. 24 (AP)—Filipino leaders refused yesterday to say "yes" or "no" to the Philippine independence compromise reached Dec. 22 in Washington by congressional conferees and approved by the Senate, needing only House action to send it to the President.

Expressions by leaders here displayed marked caution, in contrast to the many fiery speeches and statements which made up the long campaign to free the islands of American sovereignty. President Manuel L. Queon of the insular Senate and Acting Speaker De Las Alas of the House cabled yesterday to the independence mission in Washington overruling a recommendation that an attempt be made through Gov.-Gen. Theodore Roosevelt to bring influence to bear upon President Hoover to sign the independence bill.

LANDSCAPE MEN OFFER SERVICES TO AID JOBLESS

By Improving Now, Owners Can 'Dress Up' Land at 50 P. C. Less

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 23—To encourage property owners to improve their properties by making it possible for them to do so at considerable reductions under the usual cost, members of the New York chapter of the American Society of Landscape Architects are offering their services, without charge, until March 15, 1933, in accordance with a plan which they have worked out to relieve unemployment during the winter months.

The proposal is outlined in a letter which the members of the chapter are sending to all their clients, past and present. The unemployment relief committee of the chapter, headed by Miss Annette Hoyt Flanders, also is sending copies of the letter to garden clubs, the Junior League, county clerks, unemployment relief committees and many civic and community organizations in New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Pennsylvania.

"To every property owner who will give men, now unemployed, work on his property at the rate paid by the local unemployment bureau," the letter says, "to the amount which would pay 10 or more men for six days, a member of this chapter will give a visit of consultation or supervision for the direction of the men's work without charge, except for ecessary traveling expenses, and will give an additional visit for every similar amount so expended.

"If plans are needed, we agree to prepare them at cost. Where a field superintendent is found expedient, trained assistants can be secured at a low wage commensurate with their ability and training. In the preparation of plans and for field supervision, employment will be given to unemployed draftsmen and assistants. This would relieve the critical condition of these people trained for work of a highly specialized type who are as desperately in need of employment as the unskilled worker.

"Further, for improvements under this plan, plant materials can be secured at most nurseries at substantial reductions in price, which will assist in keeping men employed in nurseries. Under this plan, a property owner can develop his land at a saving of about 50 per cent.

BISHOP ELECTED

HAMILTON, Ont., Dec. 24 (AP)—The Very Rev. Dean L. W. B. Broughall of Hamilton Christ Church Cathedral was elected Bishop of the Niagara Diocese of the Church of England Dec. 19. He will succeed the Rt. Rev. Derwin T Owen, who recently was elected Bishop of Toronto.

The NEWS of the STAMP WORLD for $1.50 a year

If you are interested in stamps, you'll like the stamp news which The Sun publishes every Saturday under the heading *The Stamp Collector*.

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BOSTON OPENS HOLIDAY WITH CAROL SINGING

Beacon Hill Is as Usual the Center of Christmas Eve Festivities

As the first shadow of evening streaks across Beacon Hill tonight a myriad of colored lights will herald to Boston the entrance of another Christmas Eve.

As the night moves on, the carol singers will appear and wander through the narrow streets. They and the bell ringers will attract a great gathering on Beacon Hill.

Although "the Hill" centers most of the Christmas activities in Boston, many other events take place preceding and on the holiday.

The shopping crowds for the last few days have provided a colorful picture. Mr. Michael H. Crowley, superintendent of police, estimated that there were more than 750,000 shoppers in town,—shoppers who made purchases and didn't just "look around."

Police Remembered

Police of Boston got their Christmas presents yesterday in the form of half days off on tomorrow and Monday. Mr. Eugene C. Hultman, police commissioner, in wishing his officers a happy holiday, said that he had made arrangements for the extra time with division commanders, who were ordered to divide their day personnel in halves and permit officers to take either morning or afternoon off on the double holidays this week-end and next.

Every transportation agency, train, steamship, airplane and bus reported a volume of business that was amazingly close to the traffic of last year. Three New England trunk railroad lines reported that the New England Christmas attracted twice as many to this section as departed for the West. The New Haven Railroad ran eight extra sections, four each day between Boston and New York. The Boston & Albany ran two extra sections to the West and four extra sections arrived from the West. The Boston & Maine, in announcing special excursion rates to Quebec and Montreal, expects crowded cars in every section. The Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc., reported heavy holiday traffic. The steamer Saint John left for New York last night with 602 passengers. This afternoon the steamer Acadia leaves on a special trip to New York with practically every berth filled.

The Colonial Air Transport, Inc., although sending loaded planes on its first five scheduled trips, was forced to postpone later departures because of inclement weather. All main highways leading in and out of the city were crowded, and many traffic jams were reported. Boston postal officials came forth with an announcement that never before in the history of the local postal district have total receipts been so high for cards, letters, packages and other Christmas mail. Stamp money was practically twice the amount received last year despite the fact that many sent their cards unsealed for 1½ cents, the officials report. Thousands of extra postal workers last night passed the peak of the Christmas rush—a rush that has brought the Boston postal station $332,667 for the three days ending Thursday. Because of the influx of the last-minute mail, it was impossible to figure yesterday's receipts.

"Safe Christmas"

The motorists of Massachusetts were wished "A Merry and Safe Christmas" by Mr. Morgan T. Ryan, registrar, who in a statement yesterday cautioned parents to instruct their children to coast only in safe places and warned automobile drivers to use extra caution in motoring over the week-end holiday.

"Christmas cheer of the alcoholic variety has no place behind the wheel of a car," Mr. Ryan declared. Recent tragic automobile accidents, due principally to skidding on icy roads, and indulgence in liquor, prompt me to appeal to all the motorists of Massachusetts to drive with care during the Christmas holiday and New Year season."

Christmas parties in all parts of the city were held to give the needy a bit of cheer and a gift that would send them away happy. Mayor James M. Curley welcomed the guests at a party to 250 elderly people which the Volunteers of America staged at their new welfare center. Jays, in Boston, upholding a long tradition, held a Christmas tree party during busy store hours yesterday. Once again every employee responded to the true holiday spirit and bought a present for some little tot who might otherwise have gone unremembered. There were toys and articles of apparel, neatly boxed and heaped about the base of the tree.

Representatives of the New England provincial headquarters of the Salvation Army were present to receive the gifts which were later carried away to be properly distributed by the Army. The thrill of receiving a check for a Christmas present will be experienced by at least 128 New England boys and girls who won cash prizes in the First National Stores Inc. neighborhood history contest. Prizes were awarded for the best original research into neighborhood historical events which have occurred within a mile of the present site of a First National Store. Contestants represented more than 400 communities in New England and Westchester County, New York.

And last but not least comes the Christmas Day dinner for Boston work horses. As is the custom on Christmas Day every year, these faithful and unheralded steeds, who toil through the year, day in and day out, asking nothing but kindness, are given a real horse's dinner with all the "fixin's" by the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Three of Boston's best and biggest work horses, drawing a large wagon upon which is a decorated tree, are driven to India and Haymarket Square. Here the happy horses and their masters gather "round the banquet table." Fresh carrots, apples, oats, corn on the cob, and a desert of loaf sugar are distributed to the horses, while the drivers are given sandwiches and a warm drink.

Thus another Christmas comes to Boston and the world. Late, very late tonight, a light on Beacon Hill will flicker out. Other lights will fade until darkness once more enfolds "The Hill." In the distance, from a high window, a "Merry Christmas to All" rings out, and the hill sleeps.

Christmas Pledge By Borah Sounds Appeal for Needy

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24 (AP)—Senator William E. Borah's Christmas message is that "this Christmas belongs to the poor, to the needy."

Speaking in connection with the National Press Club's geetings to the world, the Idaho Senator said a large part of present difficulties is the "logical result of political questions which interfere with the normal operation of economic laws."

"The combined effort of public and private enterprise will be needed in this great emergency," he said. "I know of no finer way to pass this Christmas week than in our respective communities and according to our respective abilities to renew our activities and to consecrate ourselves anew to the cause that is as sacred as any cause in which it is possible to enlist.

"The appeal comes home to each and all. In the response we shall give, we shall find the highest measure of enjoyment which the Christmas of 1932 can give.

"If civilization is to be saved, markets must be restored, monetary systems reëstablished, trade and commerce rehabilitated."

Radiocasting Greeting to Children of 11 Nations

The Christian Science Monitor-Wide World

Sons and Daughters of Diplomats of 11 Countries in Washington Send Christmas Messages Over the Air to the Homelands.

Five-Year Plan Errs On Side of Humanities

(Continued from Page 1)

of 1929-1930 as a result of wholesale slaughtering of animals by the peasants.

Killed Farm Animals

The kulaks, or well-to-do peasants, who were being exiled and expropriated as part of the process of bringing the masses of the peasants into the collective farms, killed their own animals and encouraged their neighbors to do likewise. And this appeal of the kulaks was reenforced because sweeping grain requisitions had in many cases left the peasants without sufficient grain for themselves or fodder for their beasts.

The country has not even begun to recover from this sweeping inroad into its livestock resources; indeed last winter there were local repetitions of the destruction on a smaller scale as a result of the efforts of local officials to force the peasants to give up their cows to the collective farms. The physical condition of the surviving livestock is generally bad.

Poor cultivation of the fields is another noteworthy feature of the present period. A contributor to the official Soviet newspaper, Izvestia, brought back from a tour of the normally fertile North Caucasus gloomy reports to the effect that in the Kropotkin district the fields "were bearing a thick forest of mansize weeds." The same observer reported that weeds were causing extraordinary difficulties in harvesting, that it was difficult to stack the weedy grain and that many sheaves contained more weeds than grain.

Sugar Beet Losses

A visitor to the beet sugar regions of Ukraina contributed to Pravda, the official Communist organ, an unfavorable picture of tremendous losses on the sugar beet crop, attributable to such causes as the harvesting of beets before they were ripe, the breaking of beets in plucking them and careless storing and transportation of the beets.

All these reports, which could be multiplied over and over again, obviously point to low-working morale among the peasants. And that low-working morale, in turn, is evidently attributable to the fact that the Five-Year Plan has demanded much from the peasants and has given them, as consumers, very little in return.

Between 1928 and 1931 the amount of grain collected from the peasants by state agencies by methods which amounted to compulsory purchase at a fixed price more than doubled, and the peasants were also required to deliver up, in exchange for paper rubles, of which only a small fraction, as a rule, could be exchanged for manufactured goods in the cooperative stores, large quantities of cotton, sugar beets, flax and other products.

This virtual reversion to requisitioning was probably forced upon the Soviet Government by the necessity of paying for its numerous new industrial undertakings. Millions of additional workers and employees had to be fed, clothed and sheltered by the state; forced exportation of foodstuffs that were badly needed inside the country was resorted to and justified on the ground that there was no other way of obtaining the wherewithal to pay for the foreign machinery and equipment, which alone could make the new steel mills and electrical stations effective.

Burden on People

But the whole process constituted a tremendous burden on the population, and especially on the peasantry; and weedy fields are one expression of the low working morale which developed. The increase in the use of tractors—of which there are now about 150,000 in the Soviet fields—has not compensated for the loss of horses and the decline in working enthusiasm.

The food supply of the towns is clearly feeling the effects of agrarian underproduction. The citizen is able to get less and less on the ration cards which were introduced in the first years of the plan. The sugar ration, for instance, has been cut from an original three pounds a month to one pound. Meat, which was given fairly regularly on alternate days in 1930 and 1931, has become a rare luxury.

The food stringency is somewhat eased for workers and employees in most factories and offices by the institution of factory and office dining rooms, where at least one hot meal of varying quality may be had, and children get supplementary feeding in the schools. But large classes of the population—artisans, housewives, etc., are without benefit of these institutional restaurants, which are closed to outsiders—and per capita food consumption at the end of the plan is certainly below what it was at the beginning.

The Good and the Bad

So in summing up the balance sheet of the plan one must place on the positive side of the ledger the construction of many new big industrial plants, a steady growth of industrial output, an expansion of educational facilities and the elimination of unemployment, and on the negative side a serious agricultural crisis, expressed in ominous decline in the numbers of livestock and in the neglectful cultivation of the fields, a failure as yet as a general rule to master adequately the technique of operating the industrial giants built up under the plan, and a definite decline in the standard of living, at least as far as food is concerned.

Indeed, there are many employed workers and clerks in the Russian provinces today who can buy less adequate and varied food with their wages than a British unemployed worker could purchase with his dole.

The Soviet leaders are endeavoring to cure the agrarian and food crisis by such measures as devoting more attention to the output of goods for immediate consumption and relaxing somewhat the iron system of requisitioning at fixed prices the peasants' surplus produce. If with the aid of these measures the output of farm products goes up and normal conditions of food supply return, the Communists will argue that the Five-Year Plan has economically justified itself.

But if the agrarian crisis proves too stubborn and deep-rooted to yield to ready treatment, the stupendous drive for industrialization of the last years may seem in retrospect a bold, but ill-considered policy, framed without proper regard for Russia's physical and technical resources.

Leaping Flames of Discontent Caught Tinder of Technocracy

(Continued from Page 1)

ple life. President de Valera has announced his adherence to this philosophy as future state policy. To most observers such a course is defeatist, an acklowledgment that man cannot use the machine he has made.

In more reflective moments the man in the street also observes two phenomena. One is that his command over goods is diminished, even if it does not dry up altogether, when he loses his job. The other is that the machine that displaces him does not consume. The upshot to his view is a society in which mechanical producers must constantly overtake the power of man to consume.

Wages "Glorified Handouts"

Recently a well-known industrial said to me conversationally, in answer to my question as to how such and such an industry was getting along in New England:

"As I came down to New York, the mills in that industry were working day and night. Soon they will be in the same old condition. This time the condition will come more quickly, as the wages that are now being paid are merely glorified unemployment handouts." Then he hurriedly said: "But don't quote me."

Technologists on the order of Mr. Howard Scott go back of the machine. To them the explanation of the riddle is the mechanical energy with which mankind is nowadays so lavishly endowed. This particular diagnosis, in terms of energy rather than the machines per se, had become the theme of a growing literature long before the meteorlike advent of Technocracy.

Books on the subject are now being eagerly read in half a dozen countries. The writers are engineers, scientists, economists, technologists of all kinds. Most of them are without organizational backing, but do a hard day's work in addition to their writing.

Think Along Parallel Lines

Two men stand out as thinking along precisely the same lines of diagnosis as Mr. Scott and his coadjutors. One is Prof. Frederick Soddy, professor of physics at Oxford. The other is Mr. Fred Henderson, director of an important power corporation in England. These two, I think, are much closer related to Technocracy than Thornstein Veblen. Parallel passages could be quoted from Scott, Soddy, and Henderson, and the reader would think that they came from the same pen. All of them make frequent use of technical words and phrases, but Technocracy is different in that it has developed into "principles" and "theories," such as Scott's acclaimed "Theory of Energy Determinants," which in Soddy appears as the principle of energetics, without capital letters.

Thus Mr. Scott in Harper's: "If we are to understand the problem at all, we have got to grapple with this question of energy."

And Professor Soddy in Cartesian Economics: "For men, no different from any other form of heat engine, the physical problems of life are energy problems."

The Capacity to Work

Energy is defined by Mr. Scott as the capacity for doing work. The long span between the dawn of history and the invention of the steam engine showed that man and his domesticated animals were the only engines capable of working. They got their energy from the food they ate (i. e., burned) and the fuel they burned, all derivable from the sun.

In Soddy's words, pre-nineteenth century man lived on energy revenue; energy, in other words, which could not be stored up, but which had to be spent or consumed as received. We are dependent upon a continuously new supply of sunshine. We must eat or burn our three meals a day.

In 1774 a vast vista of possibilities opened up to mankind. When coal was poured into James Watt's steam engine, it meant that, with coal the new king, man was unsealing for the first time a capital store of energy, which had accumulated in the vegetable world with every day of sunshine for æons of years. Capital now joined revenue energy at man's service. In succeeding years other stores of energy were unlocked and released—in water power, in oil. The machine channeled them increasingly into use.

Man is always unable to compete with the machine in energy output. Man power is one-tenth as efficient as horsepower. Thus, taking 36,000,000 as the figure for the adult workers in the United States, the whole country could turn out only 3,600,000 horsepower without mechanical aid.

Putting Man in His Place

Compare the machine. The largest single modern turbine has a capacity of 300,000 horsepower. Only one thing, but, in fact, 300,000 mechanical slaves, as horsepower might be called, all of which can produce ten times man's production. And that is a comparison on an eight-hour day basis.

Since the mechanical slave, however, can work 24 hours a day, we have to multiply the output by three, and this makes the mechanical slave 30 times as efficient as a man. There are 300,000 of these slaves in that turbine. Thirty times 300,000 is 9,000,000; so that this particular machine has an output 9,000,000 times a man's.

Man and the machine! This one machine has an energy output that is one-fourth that of the entire adult population of the United States. And there are enough of them installed in the United States to yield 1,000,000,000 horsepower, or 285 times the energy output of available man power, a ratio which certainly leaves the latter looking pretty puny.

This is very statistical. But Technocracy and their fellow technologists in other lands deal in statistics. Perhaps this is one reason that they were neglected prior to the depression.

How Labor Is Eliminated

It is Technocracy's thesis that this acceleration of energy production is carrying man forward to joblessness.

Here we can leave statistics. More arresting to the general reader are Technocracy's illustrations of labor elimination. A modern steel rolling mill in full operation shows a large plant without a human being on the floor.

A new Jersey rayon factory is now being designed to run eventually without human labor save for one man at a switchboard. The "electric eye" can detect imperfections in cloth and sort articles of almost any description. The teletypesetter sets type automatically and simultaneously in any number of cities when a master keyboard is operated in one central place. And so on, ad infinitum. Illustrations of the continual encroachment of the machine on human labor used to be daily items in the newspapers.

Industrial leaders have long seen the trend. In a speech at Boston early in 1931, Mr. Myron C. Taylor, head of the United States Steel Corporation, stated that because of inevitable further mechanization of industry, he found it difficult to see how the large number of workers now in industrial centers could continue to get work at fair compensation. Many, he thought, would have to become agricultural laborers.

No Escape in Agriculture

This is a theory entertained by many other leaders. They are awaiting the redistribution of population.

What does agriculture say? Till about 100 years ago Joseph and his brethren would have recognized as familiar to him much of the work being done on the land. Machines then began to appear. No "acceleration of energy production" has been so marked as that in agriculture. The last census in the United States showed that 29,000,000 people were engaged in agriculture.

A year after Mr. Taylor's speech I heard one of the leading agricultural economists declare at a private meeting that, with the rapid development of farm mechanization, "probably only 15,000,000" could produce our food nowadays.

If this mechanizing process continued, he added, the economy in manpower would be even more startling, and he hazarded that "another 10,000,000 more will be thrown out of work within a comparatively short time."

Is the prospect of the machine taking over the toil and drudgery of human labor disheartening. The way I have phrased the question is the answer. The writings of the technologists I have quoted are by no means intended to create fear. On the contrary, they are intended to allay fear, and to encourage hope and security, now at such a low ebb.

Seek to Show Right Path

They want to show, as only those with the technical experience can show, how incomparably rich we have grown, and how this wealth could accrue to man's enjoyment if policy were molded to the technological facts.

Fear has perhaps been encouraged by the efforts of some of Technocracy's interpreters to make people's flesh creep by writing like technological Spenglers. Perhaps they wanted to shake people out of the mental habit patterns that were more fitting in the days before energy capital was put on tap.

If that were the intention, the technocrats, or their interpreters, have certainly succeeded, where their more sober confreres, relatively speaking, have been voices in the wilderness. Yet they have the same message, in so far as diagnosis is concerned. Compare Scott and Soddy once again in the kernel of their work:

Scott, in the New Outlook: "This civilization on the North American Continent must be operated on a thermodynamically balanced load."

Soddy, in Cartesian Economics: "The starting point of Cartesian economics is thus the well-known laws of the conservation and transformation of energy, usually referred to as the first and second laws of thermodynamics. . . . The principles and ethics of human law and convention must not run counter to those of thermodynamics."

ONTARIO RHODES SCHOLARS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The winners of the Rhodes scholarships for Ontario are Dr. Angus D. McLachlin of the University of Western Ontario, and Mr. W. J. Garnett of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, it has been announced by Mr. D. R. Michener, secretary of the Committee of Selection for Ontario. In all there were 26 candidates from the universities of the Province.

Chile Installs Alessandri As President of the Republic

New Executive Takes Over Reins of Government for Second Time in 12 Years Pledged to Régime of Strict Constitutionality

SANTIAGO, Chile, Dec. 24 (AP)—Señor Arturo Alessandri, veteran leftist politician, became President of Chile today for the second time in 12 years.

The inauguration was to be followed by a state procession to Moneda Palace, the presidential residence, for a reception this evening.

The new President was elected Oct. 30 by an overwhelming majority over four other candidates for a full six-year term, to succeed the republic's last constitutional President, Señor Juan E. Montero, whose administration was overthrown by a Socialist-Military revolt June 4, and who was elected for a similar term a year ago. (Señor Alessandri actually is the sixth President of Chile in seven months.)

Señor Alessandri has pledged himself to a régime of strict constitutionality. He plans to make his administration semi-socialistic, in keeping with his program when he was first in office. He has promised economic rehabilitation of the country; decentralization of government and provincial home rule; readjustment of commercial relations with other nations, chiefly those of Latin-America, and solution of the nitrate problem.

His program, he said, will further the interests of the proletariat, "not with fancy theories or magic formulas that recently some other individuals played with at the expense of the state, but genuine laws for social and mass betterment which precludes prejudice and abuse."

The new Cabinet was announced officially today as follows:

Premier and Minister of Interior, Horacio Hevia.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Miguel Cruchago.

Minister of Finance, Gustavo Ross.

Minister of Education and Justice, Domingo Duran.

Minister of Industry, Alfred Piwonka.

Minister of National Defense, Emilio Bellocodesido.

Minister of Agriculture and Colonization, Carlos Henriquez.

Minister of Health and Labor, Fernardez Garcia Oldini.

The new President takes office at the close of one of Chile's most tragic, chaotic years in history, during which personalist and militarist revolts and mutinies followed one after the other in rapid succession until a disgusted nation demanded the return of constitutional government.

The fate of $714,000,000 of American capital invested in Chile (1931 estimates) will be influenced greatly by the presidential policies of Señor Alessandri, who for a quarter of a century has led labor and liberal elements in the third ranking commercial nation of the southern continent.

Foreign business now is at its lowest ebb. Since Chile produced 60 per cent of the nitrate for the world 10 years ago, the production of synthetic nitrate in other countries forced its quota as low as 26 per cent last year. Large governmental expenditures were maintained mainly by nitrate revenues and the change has been little short of disastrous.

Copper, iron and iodine production also has fallen off. Today about 150,000 of the 1,000,000 working population are unemployed. Señor Alessandri, the "Lion of Tarapaca," has lived in the subtropical north of Chile—Tarapaca and Antofagasta which he represented in the Senate produce practically all the nitrate and mines products—and so American investors are hopeful.

Señor Alessandri was the first outstanding leader for labor reforms, suffrage extension, separation of church and state and even for prohibition in a nation which for 100 years was dominated by a wealthy and clerical obligarchy.

In those days Alessandri, grandson of an Italian immigrant, was radical, but he is a "practical Socialist" this year, to use his own words in contrasting his views with those of the Davila Socialist experiment of last summer.

Support of Congress Promised Alessandri

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—After several weeks of electoral college scrutiny the final party composition of Congress has been decided upon. The party line-up will be approximately as follows:

Senate, 45 Members—Radicals 13, Conservatives 10, Democrats 7, Liberals 5, Radical Socialists 4, Napistas 2, Communists 2, Doctrinaire Liberals 1 and Republican Socialists 1.

Chamber of Deputies, 142 Members—Radicals 49, Conservatives 46, Democrats 18, Doctrinaire Liberals 8, Republican Socialists 4, Papistas 4, Agrarians 4, Independents 3, Socialists 2, Gremiales (trade unions) 1, Communists 1, Socialist Democrats 1 and Liberal Democrats 1.

It will be difficult for outsiders, unacquainted with the intricacies of Chilean party politics, to gather from the lists whether the new Congress will be Conservative or Radical. It is stated, however, that Señor Alessandri is quite satisfied with the grouping and that he will experience little difficulty in securing a working majority in both branches of the Legislature.

The Radicals and the Democratic groups, despite their internal quarrels, mostly of an academic character, are pledged in support of the new President who can also count on at least 30 per cent of the Conservatives—the younger elements of the old party who are in sympathy with Alessandri's liberalism.

The Editor's Puzzle

37

I must admit that there is little sense in Mr. DuKo's dragging in the matter of slack law enforcement when slack observance and deliberate efforts to nullify it are the main issues.

(Corrected form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page)

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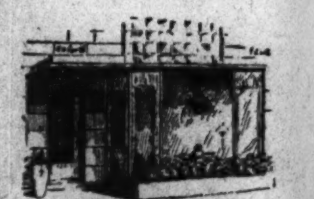

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EDUCATIONAL

'He Opened Gate to Literature'

McGuffey, to Whom Lorado Taft Is Designing Memorial

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

Chicago

WHAT more appealing memorial could be erected to the man who made the country's school readers in its formative period than a group of little children in marble at the foot of his portrait bust! This is Mr. Lorado Taft's conception of a commemorative statue for Prof. William Holmes McGuffey, whose "Peerless Pioneer Readers" first published about a century ago, won him a loyal following of people grateful for the literary tastes he helped them to cultivate as children.

The illustration shows a sketch which Mr. Taft has made for this work. The project is still in its initial stages, awaiting the raising of funds by subscription for a statue to be placed at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, where the educator wrote his first four readers and of whose faculty he was a member. Charming as Mr. Taft's study is, it is far from a finished work. Much remains to be done before it is completed, according to the sculptor.

Idea From Reader Itself

The idea for the sketch came from the cover of one of the readers, which was adorned with a quaintly old-fashioned group of children, the sculptor explained in his studio here. Mr. Taft is having children of his acquaintance pose for the figures to give them a more personal quality. One small girl, daughter of a friend of Mr. Taft's, sat for the central figure and the sculptor is delighted with his model. He intends to have another little girl and a small boy pose for the other two figures, but has not yet decided who they shall be.

Curiously, this is the first time in his long career that this distinguished artist has done a piece of sculpture in which children are important. He is enthusiastic in his liking for little people and has done portrait studies of his daughters for his own enjoyment, but he said that child figures never seemed to him sufficiently important sculpturally to be used prominently in a memorial or public group. Now for the first time he has found a reason for doing children, and he is taking delight in the composition. The portrait of McGuffey he has done from photographs. The expression of the professor's face looking down gently on the children is Mr. Taft's interpretation of how the educator must have felt when seeing little ones enjoying his readers.

The story of McGuffey is recalled at this time by the Memorial Committee which is soliciting funds for the monument. William Holmes McGuffey was born in 1800 and received his own education in the early years of the Republic. A beautiful anecdote is told by Mr. Mark Sullivan, historian, in "America Finding Herself" concerning the opening of opportunity for McGuffey's education. A clergyman, the Rev. Thomas Hughes, who was at the time president of the Old Stone Academy in Pennsylvania, was riding through Trumbull County, Ohio, in quest of funds for his college. Passing a rural home he overheard a woman praying aloud that her sons might have an education. He went on to the nearest town, inquired about the woman and learned of her meager circumstances. He then decided to take one of her sons into his Academy, and William, being the older, was chosen.

His Career

This beginning led indirectly to his graduation from Washington College in Pennsylvania. He became professor at Miami University at Oxford, Ohio, and later was president of Cincinnati College and Ohio University. His last 28 years were spent as professor of philosophy at the University of Virginia. Notwithstanding his accomplishments in the collegiate world, McGuffey's fame rests on his elementary school readers, which he compiled by choosing suitable selections for children's reading from literary masterpieces. The method was his own and the selections reflected his literary tastes. It is estimated that the various editions put into circulation from 70,000,000 to 80,000,000 copies. Writing of their effect, the Governor of Ohio, Mr. Myers Y. Cooper, said in a letter to the chairman of the memorial committee:

"It is certain that few influences were more potent in molding the public mind of the last half century than were these famous readers. They contained," he continued, "a large portion of ethical teachings which were of exceptional influence in almost every home in our State and in most of the nation."

Mr. Sullivan, in his history, mentioned above, wrote on this subject:

"To millions, probably nine out of ten Americans (of the period), what taste of literature they got from McGuffey's was all they ever had. . . . Is it safe to underestimate the man who, for millions of Americans, just at the right moment in their fleeting adolescence, opened the gate to literature?"

If One Cent on a Copy

Professor McGuffey received $1000 for his work in accordance with his contract. "Had he been paid one cent per copy for all his books," estimated Prof. H. C. Minnich, chairman of the memorial committee, "he would have received $1,220,000. He was indifferent to money and sharp bargaining. Only humanitarian movements interested him."

The memorial committee which is soliciting funds for the proposed statue is made up of men and women from diverse fields who remember the McGuffey readers gratefully. Among them are Mr. Sullivan of Washington, D. C., writer; Mr. Fred L. Black, advertising manager of the Ford Motor Company; Mr. D. L. Gaskill, secretary of the National Heating Association; Mrs. Champ Clark of Bowling Green, Mo.; Dr. A. H. Upham, president of Miami University; Mr. Will A. Mason, editor of "The McGuffeyite," and other writers and university people. Mr. W. P. Roudebush, secretary of the board of trustees of Miami University at Oxford, Ohio, is custodian of the memorial funds. D. D. K.

The Christian Science Monitor-Ewing Galloway

A REAL OLD-FASHIONED SEWING BEE

Here Is Genuine Industry So Well Motivated That the Laborers Would Be Surprised to Call It Anything but Sheer Play

These industrious little girls are certainly doing honest-to-goodness work, and with all the joy that comes from activity based on mother love, affection, a desire for neatness, suitability and beauty. Conversation is spontaneous and happy as they work, for they are expressing themselves in ways that girls and women have found natural for generations. They are content, too, in the nearness of the mother of the little hostess of the Sewing Bee, for she is quietly companionable without making them self-conscious. She is ostensibly reading, but we hazard a guess that one ear, at least, is tuned to little-girl conversation, for the chance to become better acquainted with her daughter as she sits among her friends is too good to miss. As for the busy young matrons with their "babies"—they are learning many things while they merely spend a pleasant afternoon. The joy of constructive work, the fun of achievement together, the happiness of natural and true expression, are among these. Many a mother of a growing family, today, too, can look back to afternoons like this and realize that it was in this way she gained a self-confidence and skill that now enables her to fashion dainty garments and turn to her sewing machine and her needle to provide attractive outfits for a younger generation.

The Christian Science Monitor

Lorado Taft's Tentative Concept of a Memorial for William Holmes McGuffey

The Parent

Los Angeles, Calif.

Dear Friends:

As the mother of four children I look forward with eager expectancy to the coming of the Parent column in our loved newspaper, The Christian Science Monitor. We have found many practical and helpful ideas in it which we have used to great advantage. It is with a similar desire of helping others that I wish to share some of our experiences.

At one time we had an upstairs maid, and the children grew careless in leaving things about the room, as the maid would put them away. Later it became necessary for each child to take care of his own room, and a method of inspection was employed which was an aid and reminder to instill order. A certain number of points were taken off for beds with wrinkles in them; untidy desks, blinds not drawn evenly, and disorderly closets.

Another problem that has been solved is that of guiding the conversation at the table. I have consulted other parents of large families and one mother threw up her hands and said, "It's a warfare." Each child is eager to tell of his own experiences through the day which often monopolizes the conversation. But we have adopted this plan:

One child is allowed to discuss some subject of interest at one meal, and the second child takes another subject the next time; in that way they learn the freedom of expression and still the adults have an opportunity to converse also.

(Mrs.) M. D. B.

St. Paul, Minn.

Dear Friends:

I find the letters in the Parent column very helpful to me, as I have a little girl who is 13 months old and just beginning to walk.

I find that when I teach her to pet her dolls and toy dog, and not to throw them down or slap them, she is very loving in her treatment of other children, and also her parents.

I appreciate all the help I have had from this column, and hope someone may be interested in this little suggestion of love.

(Mrs.) G. R. M.

Wauwatosa, Wis.

Dear Friends:

It has been some time since I talked with my friends in the Parent Column. As I look out my window at the snow-covered houses and barren trees I feel very grateful that there is a kind warmth coming up our registers and that the things we care for are protected.

My greatest problem in these times has been how to accustom the children to give up the things which had formerly been so common. I believe I have found a very pleasant way which I would like to tell you about.

We had always had some sort of maid service. It seemed necessary to dispense with this. In a family of seven there is plenty to do; a maid seemed almost indispensable but I decided the twins now 8 years should be able to do much to lighten the load on my shoulrers. My oldest boy was 9, and his work must be mapped out to be of greatest help also. I couldn't expect much of those under 5. Therefore choosing tasks suitable to their physical abilities, the girls would have to do dishes, dust and do what they called "Lady Work" and the boy would have to keep the cellar clean, cut grass and shovel snow in winter. Everyone entered into the spirit of things so eagerly that I am sorry I didn't think of doing this long ago.

But these things alone were not enough to solve the difficulty, as we had in the last prosperous years bought an old house with intentions of remodeling it. Being a large house as suited our family—there would be lots to remodel, and had conditions remained it would have been done in short order. I set myself to thinking what I could do without incurring any expense. Here again the children helped me as I helped them.

Worked Together

Coming from a smaller house our furniture was a bit sparse in places. We had necessities without the "frills" so to speak. We had read many times how to make things, sometimes in the Monitor, so we set about prettying up as we could. Beginning with the girls' bedrooms, we first got a large wooden dry goods box which was quite long, shaped like a cedar chest. We padded the top with old material and covered the whole thing with draperies I had once discarded. The colors were bright and, placed in front of a window in the girls' room, made a fine place to put doll clothes, toys and the things which mess up a room so. When closed it made an ideal window seat.

We were so pleased with the success of our idea we set about making a dressing table. This was made from two orange crates and a few boards nailed across the top. We had our Daddy carve a half circle indentation in the front to imitate the bought ones and over the top we laid a bright piece of cretonne cut the shape of the table. Having plenty of glass in the attic from old storm windows we cut a piece the shape of the table top and it looked fine. The bottom we covered around with shirred drapery material to match our window seat, and I assure you we had a ritzy-looking outfit. Underneath was plenty of place for shoes and bedroom slippers. I put an old-fashioned mirror salvaged from the attic over it and from an ordinary box we made a seat. A bit of padding for the seat and the drapery covering all over it made it very good-looking. The children prize this creation so highly they would not exchange for an expensive one from the store. We couldn't spend any money for new bedspreads or drapes to finish it off, so we left that as was for the time being. We plan to make new rag rugs this winter which will be no added expense as our attic will be our store.

For pictures on the wall we found so many very beautiful prints in the magazines which needed only to be framed. Here again we used the ideas we had heard or read somewhere, sometime. Raiding those old storm windows again we took pieces we could cut the size of the picture, also cutting a piece of cardboard the same size. We inserted the picture between these and fastened them together with black tape. At each side, before fastening the tape we inserted a strong cord for hanging the picture. We used such material as we had on hand and found the keenest sense of satisfaction in our skill.

We dealt with each room accordingly with our hearts in the job. Through this effort a keen sense of responsibility developed in the children and they began to care whether their clothes were hung up in the closet, whether their beds were made or the floors clean. This lifted such a load off my shoulder I could very easily take care of the downstairs, cooking, baking, baby care and the million odd duties a mother of five is heir to.

A Busy Child

The odd part of it all is we have not the quarreling and petty small mean things to deal with which we used to have. A busy child has no time for such things. The dark clouds have silently folded themselves and faded away. As we look on each coming day we see only brightness and usefulness.

I give the children plenty of time to play with their old playmates. They have their little clubs and parties as of old. They have decided that, as in vacation time, that the afternoon is plenty long enough to play in and they will know how nice their room will look when they bring in any of their friends. I believe this is a very valuable lesson to teach the children and I would probably have missed this fine experience had it not been for our having to take this step.

I am always happy to exchange ideas with anyone should they care to write me.

(Mrs.) E. B.

We are including in this column, from time to time, one or two questions, in the hope that those who have experiences to share along these lines will join their letters to those already coming in on other subjects.

And may we say again that letters to The Parent Column are likely to have more point and be far more usable if they are kept down to from 200 to 300 words.

Here are some new subjects for letters. May we hear from you if you have ideas or experiences on these:

1. Making the Christmas vacation count for the boy or girl home from boarding school. Is it merely a social whirl or a real experience in family living, in coöperation in learning to use leisure well.
2. Solving the radio problem.
3. Working out proportion of time between home study, music, helping at home, and recreation.

'May' or 'Might'?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

From Australia comes a query as to the distinction between may and might. Well, these are auxiliary, or helping, verbs; that is, each is used in conjunction with another verb whose sense it qualifies. Though "might" is really the past form of "may," it is seldom used strictly as such except in indirect statements. Present, I think I may go; past, I thought I might go. Present, He hopes he may succeed; past, He hoped he might succeed.

"May" may indicate possibility or permission. I may return tomorrow; I'm not sure. Yes, you may use my typewriter. Might is often used to express a more remote possibility than would be indicated by may. I might return tomorrow, but I hardly think I shall.

"May" in a question sometimes helps to avoid bluntness. What may your reason be? What might your reason be? implies a bit of mild sarcasm or irony.

"May" is useful in expressing a wish. May all happiness be yours! "Might" expresses a wish without expectation of its fulfillment. Oh, might I see the old home once more!

And note the difference between the degrees of expectation implied in the two following sentences: I hope you may succeed. I hope you will succeed.—The second is more hopeful, is it not?

As between "may" and "can," while "may" expresses permission "can" expresses ability, whether physical or mental. This distinction is often disregarded, and "can" wrongly used for "may." Can I do it? means Am I able to do it? May I do it? asks permission. The answer to May I? is Yes, you may or No, you may not; though, oddly, No you cannot or can't is allowed for the negative answer.

May and might, as well as the other auxiliaries, can, could, will would and the rest, are often used with the main verb omitted when it can be readily understood. "Gather ye rosebuds while ye may." "When asked whether he expected to enter the contest, he said he thought he might."

A. H.

A Respect for Your Children

Usually Worthy of More Than They Receive

"'EXCEPT ye become as little children . . .' said the Master. I sometimes wonder if we, as parents, have fully appreciated the real depth of significance in these words," a mother of my acquaintance remarked.

"To make the truthfulness, sincerity and love of children our own, we readily understand to be a part of Jesus' meaning. But does not His bidding really involve much more than this? In being told to pattern our hearts after our little ones, are we not really being shown that to them also belongs all honor and respect?

"And yet, because they are physically smaller, and unable to meet us on the mature plane; because their thoughts are often seemingly absurd from a grown-up standpoint, do we not sometimes, while loving and sacrificing for them, forget ourselves to the extent of directing them to do things without explaining why, laughing at their ideas, ignoring their tastes, even snubbing and repulsing them with scant courtesy?

Worthy of It

"In my own contacts with children I have tried to embody in my acts and words my own conviction that they are at all times worthy of the utmost of respect that I am able to show.

"My ten-year-old sits in the window dreaming, his book unheeded in his lap. How easy to obey that impulse to exclaim: 'John! Don't sit there wasting your time! Get up and do something!' At such times I strive to remember that what may seem a waste of time from the bustling standpoint of hard-pressed — and mayhap thoughtless—maturity may on the contrary be time put to golden use. Busy, outward action may be obtained at the expense of inward growth. Who can look in upon the consciousness of a child and pronounce judgment on the yet unfinished structure which is taking form there? It is often during these hours of dreaming and apparent idleness that the character richens and grows, that the new ideas and impressions flooding in from all sides have a chance to digest, work themselves together into a unified thought pattern, that the growing personality finds itself, takes form and purpose. Our children may know better what is needful for them than we do ourselves.

"When my boy or girl asks me a question or expresses an opinion which seems crude, I try to remember that it was not so to the child. The opinion was logical in the light of his experience. It was sincere. A sovereign individual, less well-acquainted than mine with certain human aspects of life, but in all respects my equal before the creator, is addressing me. Even more than to another grown-up, I owe him courteous respect and attention.

"What mature person would not resent being brusquely ordered, without explanation, to do something which he did not understand? The hearts of children are sensitive and proud to a far greater degree than their elders. Save in an emergency when time is lacking, I never give a direction to a child without carefully explaining the reasons for the thing I wish to have done. Not only is this a duty which I owe to him as well as a courtesy which I may not omit, it is the surest possible way of enlisting his coöperation."

"I always defer to my daughter's taste in selecting her clothes," another mother remarked, while discussing the same topic. "My memory goes back with thankfulness to the lesson taught me by one unforgettable incident of my childhood—the weeks of genuine misery that I endured because my well-meaning but nonunderstanding mother compelled me to wear a certain hat which I bitterly disliked. Children's tastes are definite and decided. In their closely bounded little lives, a new hat or coat or dress is an event thrilling in its possibilities of joy or pain to a degree which an adult can with difficulty understand. I feel that I should respect my daughter's wishes just as I expect my own to be recognized. Her right to have clothes which she will take happiness from wearing is far greater than my own right to dress her in garments which I myself consider becoming."

A Dream Allowed to Come True

A quiet, dreamy-eyed schoolgirl pushed aside her lesson of drawing a cube in perspective and started covering her paper with meaningless lines. The teacher halted her with a brusque command to put it away and go to work. The little girl rushed through the required lesson, finished it, slipped the drawing into her desk and went back to her apparently haphazard sketching. Angrily, the teacher descended upon her, demanding the reason for the disobedience.

The child held up the finished lesson of the cube.

"I did that, the way you said, and then I was doing this again," she exclaimed tearfully. "It's a design for a stained glass window. I dreamed it last night. And now you've almost spoiled it, making me forget!"

"I didn't understand, dear—I'm so sorry," the teacher exclaimed, in quick understanding. "I'll sit down here right beside you, and you can show it to me as you go along."

The marvel of that eager, imaginative child incarnating her dreams of beauty in a stained glass window! What an unsuspected flower of creative richness, unfolding in secret! And how nearly that teacher came to ruining it!

Children are of all closest to God. In their hearts we find love, loyalty, truth, courage, sincerity, gloriously resplendent. Let us then treat a child with respect. Often let us keep hands off, lest we spoil something genuine and wondrous. J. A. G.

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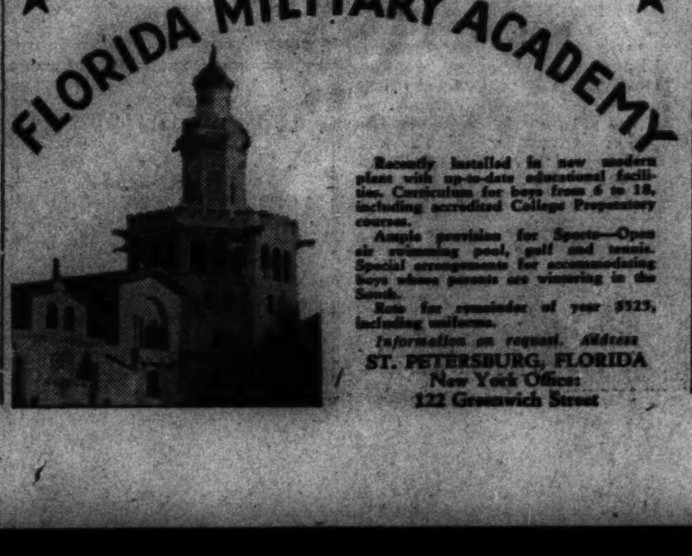

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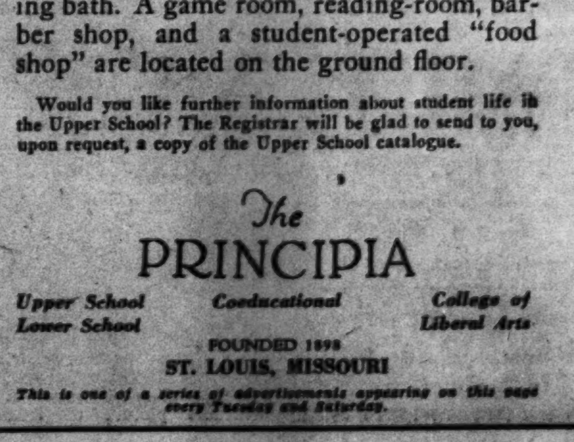

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This is one of a series of advertisements appearing on this page every Tuesday and Saturday.

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Fighting Prophet

Sherman: Fighting Prophet, by Lloyd Lewis. New York: Harcourt, Brace. $3.50. (December Book of the Month.)

WILLIAM T. SHERMAN was a product of the American Northwest, and the Northwest was, more than any other section of the Union, a creation of the Federal Government. When we add that he was the adopted son of Thomas Ewing, one of the great constitutional lawyers of his time, we have the key to his character. To him the Union under the Constitution was the all-important fact of American existence, more important than the life and happiness of any individual, of any state, of any section. He was, moreover, brought up in a community just emerging from frontier conditions; he realized the necessity of coöperation, of orderly process of law; and he had a horror of personal and sectional jealousies, which so easily lead to disruption and anarchy. Mr. Lewis devotes some six chapters of his book to these early environmental influences, and the result is that his biography represents, not a phenomenon, but a growth.

Sherman's first war experience was at the first battle of Bull Run; he succeeded in bringing off his command from that unfortunate engagement in fair order. Soon afterward he was transferred to Louisville; for a time he did little more than hold his lines, caught by a strange apprehension which caused him to over-estimate the forces of the enemy. He was in despair over the muddling of politicians, annoyed by the sensationalism of the newspapers, discouraged by the alternate moods of over-confidence and indifference among the people of the North. But he was working tirelessly to build an army.

And then suddenly Grant was in command of all the western armies, and Sherman found himself. He had long ago told Southern friends that no nation of agriculturists could ever win a war against an industrialized people. Now he realized that the courage and chivalry of the South were not enough; he saw that the Mississippi was the backbone of the Confederacy, and he was one of the chief instruments in the attack on Vicksburg. He saw more clearly than any other that this was a war not of armies, but of peoples; and he made war on the hopes of the enemy, not on their bodies. He seldom risked a frontal attack, and with the equivocal exception of Shiloh, he never won a major battle; but he never lost a campaign.

His pride and joy was the infantry; of the Army of the Tennessee, and especially of the Fifteenth Corps. He had spent months in teaching his men to march and he was indefatigable in his detailed attention to equipment, supplies, munitions. And when the test came they were perhaps the most splendid body of marching men ever assembled. Time after time, while Thomas with his Army of the Cumberland held the center, the Army of the Tennessee uncurled into quick darting thrusts like the lash of a whip around the flanks of the wily Joseph E. Johnston.

When at last permission came for the thrust into the deep South those 62,000 Westerners (there were only a few regiments of New Yorkers in the army) romped across Georgia in a pathway of destruction 60 miles wide like boys at a picnic. Sherman estimated that he destroyed $100,000,000 worth of property in Georgia alone, and the bitterness caused by his raiding of smokehouses and corncribs has scarcely burned out to this day. But this mode of fighting shortened the war, and there is no estimating how many thousands of casualties it avoided. Sherman destroyed barns to save young men. Mr. Lewis makes no apology for the March to the Sea; it was terrible, but it was war, and it was probably the best way out. As to the atrocities attributed to Sherman's men, Mr. Lewis finds no detailed evidence worthy of credence.

Although the march through Georgia is more famous, the drive through the Carolinas was a greater military feat; for here the way lay through swamps and rivers, and it was in the rainy winter season. But even so the entire army averaged more than 10 miles a day. This march of 2500 miles had gripped the South as in a pair of gigantic blacksmith's pinchers, with Grant holding the upper jaw, Sherman the lower; and when the jaws closed down, at Appomattox and Goldsboro, the Confederacy ceased to exist.

Again, Sherman saw that the only possible solution for the country's woes lay in a forgiving and conciliatory attitude toward the South; and it was such a spirit that he showed in his negotiations with Johnston. But at this very time came the passing of Lincoln, and what with the revenge hysteria, and Stanton's going over to the intransigents, Sherman found himself in hot water for a time. But his victories, the enthusiasm of the rank and file, and the softening influence of time smoothed out much of this bitterness, and his later life as general of the army was busy, peaceful and happy; his popularity would easily have made him President, but he bluntly announced that if elected he would not serve.

The documentation is ample; no footnotes, but a chapter-by-chapter bibliography in an Appendix. And the book is packed with quotations, anecdotes, excerpts from letters and reports, so that Sherman frequently speaks for himself. The style is not brilliant, but plain and blunt, fitted to its subject; and it is excellent reading for all its 653 pages of text. The book is beautifully proportioned; the epic tale rumbles on with all the inexorability of Sherman's cannon rolling down on Atlanta. An indispensable addition to the literature of this troubled period, and a worthy monument to the military genius who crushed the South which he loved because he loved the Union more.

By Permission of Mr. C. F. Armstrong to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Sir William Orpen, Drawn by Himself.

Orpen, Artist and Man

Sir William Orpen, Artist and Man, by Sidney Dark and P. G. Konody. London: Seeley, Service & Co., Ltd. 25s. net. Philadelphia: Lippincott. $7.50.

ONE day, a good many years ago, Walter Osborne, a distinguished Irish portrait painter, saw some early drawings by a boy, which he thought showed rare promise and, rarer still, a genuine love for art. Mr. Osborne's appreciation was indorsed by Sir Walter Armstrong, then director of the National Gallery of Ireland, who later, with other judges, awarded a scholarship to the boy, who was to become Sir William Orpen.

Later Orpen went to the Slade School in London. His final term at the Slade was marked by "The Play Scene in Hamlet," a wonderful work for a student, which was recently sold for £1200. When Orpen left the Slade he stepped quite naturally into the forefront of English art. His progress henceforth seemed abnormally rapid, but not so to those who knew what a worker he was. Though at first he looked with no favor on the Royal Academy, it soon looked with favor on him and elected him first an Associate and then a full Member.

In the war years Orpen was sent out to paint official pictures. Most of these are now in the War Museum, London. The deep experiences of these years left their mark upon the young artist, though outwardly he was the same. It was at this time that Mr. Sidney Dark got to know him well, and the lively portrait here shown is not without its underlying seriousness. Orpen, like Rembrandt, enjoyed painting himself and commenting frankly on the result; and if one studies the portraits carefully one sees the sunshine of genius showing through the temporal clouds. Mr. Sidney Dark in his sympathetic sketch sees the clouds but does not forget the sunshine.

Mr. P. G. Konody's examination of Orpen's art is masterly. Orpen had three distinct periods. The first produced a series of intimate studies of people in their homes, which recalls much of the work of the Dutch Masters. Indeed, his handling of light effects in a room, and on the sitter, may be compared with that of Vermeer. The second period comprised the war years, with its scenes in and behind the trenches, historical records of the Peace Conference and portraits of soldiers of all ranks, and statesmen. Then he stepped into his place as portrait painter.

A Velvet Bonnet in Africa

The Life of Mary Kingsley, by Stephen Gwynn. London: Macmillan. 12s. 6d.

FOR those of us who were brought up to see the activity of the nineteenth-century white man in Africa through a mist of sanctity and good works, and who found on further investigation a great deal of humbug and ignorance in the sanctity and commercial exploitation in the good works—for us a record of Miss Mary Kingsley's life in Africa is an excellent tonic. These are good works—but with what a difference! She was a conventional, late Victorian young woman suddenly emerging at the age of 30 from a secluded life with her parents to whom she had been dutifully and entirely sacrificed. She went out to the tropics alone, traveling on foot and by canoe through the jungle, trading and living with cannibals, making the hard-bitten traders' hair stand on end with her adventures, and causing no little surprise to the gorilla, the alligator and the leopard in her path by the length of her trailing skirts—and inspired by no other motive than curiosity and a desire to see what conditions were really like. Her conventional acceptance for 30 years of the prior claims of the males of her family had, she said, destroyed any personal, inner life she may have had and at 30 she had found herself alone and given the choice of sinking into conventional inanition, or living.

The decision to go, made entirely on her own, was, as Mr. Stephen Gwynn explains in his excellent biography, really in her blood. Her ancestry, her childhood, had been one long unceasing preparation for it. She was blessed with a shrewd, humane, practical and humorous nature inimical to humbug and half-knowledge. She was equipped for loneliness. One laughs with admiration and awe at this woman who warned her friends at home of the dangers of bicycling while she unsolemnly wandered into the jungle in a velvet bonnet and the long trailing dress of the period, splashing about in the swamps, pushing an alligator away with her paddle when he climbed into her canoe, and telling an astonished leopard she had released from a trap to go away and stop being a fool! Mary Kingsley is, in the best sense, a comic character and our laughter is her triumph; if she could get people to laugh, she knew it would not be long before they were reasonable and sympathetic. She was no mere oddity.

She held that it was the white man's first business to study and understand native customs and let the new kind of life which contact with the white man eventually brought grow from this basis only. She believed in an Imperialism conducted on these lines—there was, she thought, an immense reasonableness in trade—but if Imperialism ignored native customs, or attempted with false idealism to treat the native as a jug to be brusquely emptied and refilled at once with alien ideas, there would be failure and tragedy. She preached in fact what she herself had practiced.

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

Our Own Greeting Card

EVIDENCES accumulate that this is a holiday season . . . There are a great many people on the streets, some of them carrying bundles . . . Electric candles appear in windows, electrically lighted trees adorn suburban lawns . . . Shops, we are told—we don't go into them—are crowded with buyers . . . Certainly the streets are unusually slushy . . . The first of the publishers' spring lists has arrived, and our desk is decorated with greeting cards . . . Oh, yes—don't tell us—it's Christmas, isn't it?

Greeting cards this year are perhaps less numerous than usual, but no less charming . . . The most unusual is that of Walt Disney and Mickey Mouse, which shows Mickey and his pals entering the New Year at a gallop . . . Alas, we are reminded by Mrs. Emily Post, via Funk & Wagnalls, that it is too late to have cards engraved or printed . . . But she assures us that it really doesn't matter: "A sketch of our own house, a photograph of ourselves sitting in our living room at home, or standing in our opened doorway, makes the nicest card possible to choose" . . . But won't a column, dedicated to the Merry Yuletide and the Joyous New Year, do?

In the United States, even without Bank Holidays, it's difficult sometimes to recall which are the working days . . . The fortnight of which New Year's Eve is the center has 10 instead of 12 of them . . . The amount of work to be done remains the same . . . That's why we're so happy about the New Year . . . But that's nothing; if the technocrats are right, pretty soon practically every day will be a holiday, though not with turkey.

Now that we have all been authoritatively absolved from observing those common rules of grammar which hitherto have made the writing craft a closed shop, we may expect an unprecedented flood of literature with the New Year . . . Already one's friends are saying, "It don't," with a defiant gleam in the eye . . . What that means is that soon they'll be writing it, and no one to say them nay . . . This doesn't worry us, though; grammatical errors will seem only minor misdemeanors . . . Before us is a quotation from a recent novel by a famous writer, whom we are too polite to name . . . It is sent out by the publishers as an example of the author's "finished technique" . . . Here is one paragraph:

"Every fiber of his past was interwoven with that scene. Long before he had flown there to his first meetings with Halo, he and Laura Lou and her brother had ranged through the decaying garden and waked the echoes of Miss Emily Lorburn's strange old dwelling. In the arbor at the back of the house Vance had put a first kiss on Laura Lou's fluttering eyelids; on the doorstep he had sat and waited through a long afternoon for Halo Spear, who had promised to meet him and forgotten her promise; among the musty bookshelves of the library, and under the sad painted gaze of Miss Emily Lorburn, he had first traveled in the realms of gold, with Halo guiding him."

The grammar, of course, is perfectly all right.

And think of the possible effect of the new freedom on the art of the publicity writer . . . Here the question is less of elegance than of force . . . Consider this announcement:

"This Quarter, the periodical edited in English by Mr. Howard W. Titus from Paris, announces in its December number the result of the Heinemann Fifty-Guinea Award instituted to encourage English writers of fiction, the money to go to the author of one of the short stories by living British writers appearing in This Quarter during the calendar year 1932. This story was to be selected by a committee consisting of Mr. W. Somerset Maugham, Mr. A. S. Frere-Reeves (a director of Heinemann's) and Mr. Titus. The committee had 13 stories to consider. As the December This Quarter announces, the committee has decided that the recipient of the award should be Mr. Leslie Reid for his story 'Across the Heath,' which appeared in This Quarter last March, and he has accordingly been sent a cheque for fifty guineas."

Perhaps the aim there is to stir curiosity by withholding the news as long as possible . . . Actually, few people, probably, read such a paragraph through . . . Now if you were to add bad grammar to the other faults of This Quarter's announcement, think what you'd have.

No, we'd rather not think about it . . . Just as we'd rather not think about the engineer's paradise in which all the work of the world will be done in four hours a day, four days a week . . . Because what most people need is certainly not more leisure . . . Not until they learn to prefer books to ice cream cones . . . What this country needs is a holiday to end holidays.

Rossetti and His Circle

The Wife of Rossetti, by Violet Hunt. London: John Lane. 18s. net. New York: Dutton. $4.

The Pre-Raphaelite Comedy, by Francis Bickley. London: Constable. 10s. net.

EIGHTY years ago, something happened which regularly happens every ten or a dozen years. A band of boys, with the zest and arrogance of youth, met together and decided that their elders were a set of poor creatures. Reynolds's "Discourses" were a pack of nonsense; Raphael, Reynolds's ideal

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VIOLET HUNT

painter, had ruined painting; the Royal Academy was a receptacle for spoiled canvas. We all know the kind of thing. Wise men smile tolerantly at it, and bid the angry or contemptuous wait in patience. "These are only boys: in a few years they, in their turn, will be old fogies."

But this particular little band differed from most others of the kind in that some of the lads *were* geniuses, and that not a few of them though they lived to laugh at their young enthusiasms, gained solid fame, and made a deep mark on the history of art. Some were not painters only, but poets as well; and their lives, therefore, continued to attract the attention of lovers of art and literature. By common consent their leader was Dante Rossetti; he was one of those born rulers whom no one can ignore. He swayed the others with easy mastery; like Job, he "chose out their way and sat as chief, and dwelt as a king in the army."

Hundreds of books have been written about this "Pre-Raphaelite" movement; and they still come. Two lie before me at the moment, of very different value. Miss Hunt whether of set purpose or not, has drawn a picture of the men concerned which represents them as the most sordid set of contemptible insects that ever crawled in slums. Almost everybody is at best a baby; almost every motive imputed is low, selfish and degrading. Toward the most distinguished people — Ruskin, William Morris, Burne-Jones—she adopts a de haut en bas tone which would be amusing if it were not so exasperating. She claims to have access to special sources of knowledge; one thing is certain, that she gives a totally different idea from that given by those who actually lived in the heart of the movement, and saw the protagonists daily. Nor—as the method of the book is that of the popular novel—can we always be sure that her facts, when not confirmed by others, are based on any better authority than hearsay. As for her depreciation of noble men and women, it hurts her more than them. The style is worthy of the matter: jaunty, defaced by feeble colloquialisms, confused, and often ungrammatical.

Mr. Bickley's book is a clear, straightforward account of the movement and its leaders, written without bombast or facetiousness, and with due respect for the talented men it describes. It shows plenty of research, and in many points, by reference to unpublished letters, adds to our knowledge. Better still, the atmosphere of the book is pleasant, and one rises from reading it with the feeling that one has been among good companions. Nothing could show more clearly than a comparison between these two books what a difference is made by laying an emphasis on the right things.

Garvin's Chamberlain

The Life of Joseph Chamberlain, Vol. I, 1836-1885, by J. L. Garvin. London: Macmillan. 21s. net.

A LITERARY event has occurred in the appearance of the first volume of Mr. James L. Garvin's authoritative and fully documented life of that great democrat and imperialist, Joseph Chamberlain.

Chamberlain owned much to the United States. It was Abraham Lincoln's proclamation abolishing slavery that first awakened in him determination to turn to politics in order to help his fellow men at home. It was from America that he derived evidence and authority in support of his first national scheme for universal and compulsory education in Britain. The Empire policy for which Chamberlain is chiefly remembered—a policy which this year has borne fruit at Ottawa—leaned heavily upon America.

Mr. Garvin draws a homely picture of the middle-class, nonconformist family from which Joseph Chamberlain came. Forbears for a hundred years had carried on a leather-working business in Milk Street, Cheapside, London. All of them were prominent chapelgoers. Six generations filled the honorable office of Master of the Cordwainers' Company of the City of London. They looked diligently after their affairs. In a letter dated February, 1769, William Chamberlain, master shoemaker and great-grandfather of Joseph, himself reminded Captain Jennings of the King's Navy in Bermuda to pay "for the shoes you had when in England in October, 1765."

Joseph's parents were not actually living over their Cheapside store when the son who wrote his name in history was born, but they had but recently become possessed of a separate home.

Joseph early made a fortune for himself in manufacturing in Birmingham an American patent screw. He was an assiduous Sunday School teacher and a regular attendant at chapel. His evenings he devoted to a debating society. His political activities began with a movement he started for better school facilities for the children of his own factory workers. Election to the Birmingham municipality afforded him further opportunities for public service, of which he availed himself. Afterward, as Mayor of Birmingham, he became known throughout Britain for slum clearance and other municipal reforms, carried out with thoroughness and economy that set a standard for other progressive cities.

These and subsequent events are traced with a sure hand by Mr. Garvin, who has marshaled a stupendous array of original letters, notes and other documents to bear each its appropriate witness in a story thrilling throughout with intense human force. The volume now published carries the narrative down to 1885, when Chamberlain had become the most powerful Minister in a Cabinet under Gladstone.

An Enigmatic Philosopher

David Hume, by J. Y. T. Greig. New York: Oxford University Press. $3.75 net.

DAVID HUME is an enigma. He was the prosiest of great men, and yet he aroused a furor like that which attended Voltaire and Rousseau. He was a philosopher whose works can hardly have been intelligible to more than a few, yet his name ran over the world like Napoleon's.

He aimed at philosophic calm and detachment; yet he was inordinately vain, and repeatedly, as in his quarrel with Rousseau, lost his temper precisely as the least philosophic of human beings might have done. He had a Puck-like love of provoking people to hostility, and at the same time he was timid and even disingenuous in controversy, and complained weakly of the anger he had deliberately stirred up. And yet one is somehow impressed by the famous eulogy of Adam Smith: "I have always considered him . . . as approaching as nearly to the idea of a perfectly wise and virtuous man as perhaps the nature of human frailty will admit."

But the greatest riddle of all remains. This man, rotund and commonplace in person, so dubiously attractive in character, who would have struck us, had we met him casually, as scarcely above the ordinary type of the humdrum successful merchant, was the author, at 26, of a small essay which compelled philosophy to begin all over again.

Nor is this all. A short paper on miracles, which even Newman asserted to admit of no direct refutation, has more or less occupied the attention of theologians ever since it appeared; and a History of England, though long superseded, has the glory of being the pioneer in a whole class of literature which is not likely to disappear for a long time. His Essays, again, though not perhaps of the highest class, are a wonderful blend of clear and easy writing with profound thought.

It is the problem of this remarkable life that Mr. Greig has set himself to solve. His work is excellent in almost every respect; it is learned without ostentation, and lively without being facetious. I have but two doubts about it. Mr. Greig is more severe both on the Scottish character and on the Scottish religion, I think, than he need be; indeed, only a Scotsman would dare to speak of the Scots as he speaks. Again, he is sometimes, but rarely, a little too lively, and uses words which Hume himself would have cut out. But these are tiny faults; the book is emphatically a good one.

An English Heroine

Grace Darling and Her Times, by Constance Smedley. London: Hurst & Blackett. 18s. net.

IN AN isolated Northumberland farmhouse, Miss Constance Smedley came upon a collection of letters, written in a fair and flowing hand, and signed "Grace Horsley Darling." They were simple and natural epistles, telling of little homely problems and domestic duties connected with lighthouse life, while, at the same time, throwing vivid light upon the character of a girl who was destined to become not only England's first national heroine, but the means of bringing about unawares important reforms in her shipping laws.

Why has so little been known about Grace Darling? Apart from the fact that she once saved a shipwrecked crew, and that in consequence nearly every lifeboat round the English coast bears her name, there has been scant knowledge of her, and it was only after exhaustive search that the author penetrated the mists surrounding her career collecting a mass of information which, with the Longstone Lighthouse as a setting, has been woven into a tale full of romance.

The book, however, is not confined to the narrative of a girl's life. It throws light on many important facts connected with prominent people of the period, covering a field almost untouched in literature or history.

A Victorian Family

A Book With Seven Seals, anonymous. New York: Farrar & Rinehart. $2.50.

"MY FRIEND, the times which are gone are a book with seven seals." This quotation from Goethe furnishes name to a re-creation of the Mid-Victorian past. To the task of remembering and recording she—this time Anonymous is undubitably feminine—has given not great art, but much patience and fidelity, and she achieved a considerable amount of shrewdly revealing portraiture.

Mr. Hugh Walpole, writing a preface for the book, at the same instant gives a review of it: "This is not everyone's book," says he. "I hesitate to call it a novel at all. When it was printed privately three years ago it won some very warm friends, and it will certainly win more warm friends now in its public dress—but they will be friends of a type, of a class, of a particular kind of mind. . . . It is a long book but it can be opened anywhere and, within a page, the atmosphere is caught. It is a book of atmosphere. . . ."

The atmosphere is that which was breathed in their youth by the grandparents of the present Younger Generation. Not that the Y. G. seemed to count for much in the sixties and seventies. Certainly Anonymous remembers a rather browbeaten and submerged past, especially for little girls. Boys counted for a little more. But girls, like Harriet and Mary Anne Danvers, daughters of a clergyman, spent most of their time in the nursery in the society of servants, and emerged only to be instructed, reprimanded and compelled to memorize Collects. Carriage and deportment were of more account than learning. The whole fashion of their life was a strait-jacket. No wonder there has been a revolt! But Anonymous makes no lament about the hardships of a Victorian "little lady." She remembers snug evenings in the nursery, Papa's nice voice in church, Mamma's pretty clothes, Harriet's audacious pranks, the gentleness of Miss Margery who tried to instruct them in branches suitable to young ladies, the wild excitement of going to church and watching the congregation from the parson's pew.

Anonymous seems to have begun with autobiographical intent, but along in the second of the three "Parts" into which the book is divided, she appears to have begun to shape her characters and events into something closer to the pattern of a story. Thus she weaves some cross threads of romance around high-spirited Harriet, follows her brief heyday of social life, and then conducts her to the altar and the companionship of a prosperous, dull, middle-aged husband, of whom dear Papa approved as thoroughly as he had disapproved of the young musician Harriet had loved. To girls brought up as Harriet was, marriage was the sole gate to freedom. "If we had only gone to one of those new high schools!" she said to her sister. But a new high school education would have shocked Papa and Mamma and Grandmother and all the aunts.

Though the book is far, far too long, almost 700 pages of piled up detail produce an enormous effect of authenticity. No one can help thinking that all this is a true tale, and that life really was like that in the sixties and seventies.

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'A Stone-Man With a Heart'

God's Angry Man, by Leonard Ehrlich. New York: Simon & Schuster. $2.50.

CONCERNING the enigmatic character of John Brown, the last word has not yet been said, but the interpretation Mr. Ehrlich has evolved has been presented with force and distinction.

Mr. Ehrlich is a young writer, and his book is a first novel. In it the lines of the narrative follow the account given in Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard's patiently accumulated biography. Except for a few changes in the names of some of the minor characters and some filling in of their personal histories, the episodes of the story are drawn from recorded fact. What has been added is a dramatization of the emotions that lay behind the events of Pottawatomie, Harper's Ferry, and Charles Town Courthouse, and the bleak obscure life of John Brown's wife and younger children left lonely on the Adirondack farm. This is a fervent yet somber tale of a dour man in whom burned an unquenchable fire.

The first paragraph pitches the key. It is of John Brown in Kansas, 1856. "They were hunting John Brown as they hunted a wolf. They wanted him dead or living, better dead—a gray, gaunt man, almost 60, with intense eyes, a mouth that was bitter, and seven huge sons. . . . 'Right is everything,' John Brown said, using sabers to make silent work of it."

Mr. Ehrlich never deviates from his conviction that John Brown profoundedly believed that he had a heaven-sent mission to perform. What the man did was never for himself, for gain or for notoriety, but always to carry out the purpose that compelled him to sacrifice not simply himself but his family.

Later we find the avenger and crusader turned beggar, going about from one New England town to another with a brief speech, by which he collected $80 here, $600 there, a cannon and two rifles in another place—bit by bit something, though not enough, for him "to carry the war into Africa."

Finally, only partly equipped with arms and money, he collected his tiny band and lay hidden with them in the hills above Harper's Ferry. Those months of inaction, distrust, mutiny and final submission to an imperious will yield up, under Mr. Ehrlich's touch, passages of great intensity. This is not simply—or even mainly—the drama of John Brown, but that of his followers.

By night they came down the road to the place where the rivers meet—the Potomac and the Shenandoah. They captured the bridge, and crossed into the town of Harper's Ferry, took the rifleworks and the arsenal, and some prisoners from the countryside, among them the great-grandnephew of the first President of the United States. They made their last stand in the little engine house which now, fittingly, stands on the premises of an institution devoted to the higher education of Negroes. The story has been told often, but nowhere with more searching of the human hearts involved.

Dignity, earnestness, "the sense of ordination driving him always forward," are made by Mr. Ehrlich the supreme qualities in the bearing and in the character of this man, about whom the world has not yet come to any unchallenged decision. In portraying his inner life and the tragic complications his mission caused in the lives of his family and his followers Mr. Ehrlich has done an impressive piece of creative writing.

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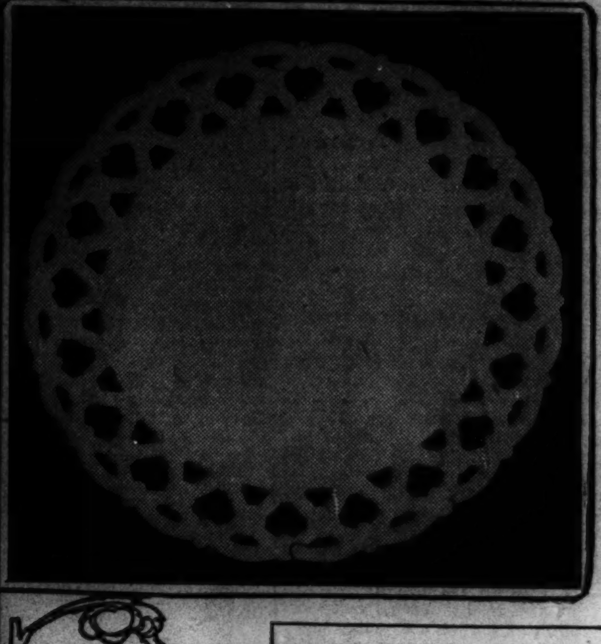


Courtesy of Industrial Arts Shop to The Christian Science Monitor: Upper Row, Sixth Item; Lower Row, Second and Fourth.

H. Summers & Son: Upper Row, First, Third, Fourth and Fifth Items.

Jones, McDuffee & Stratton: Upper Row, Second and Seventh; Lower Row, First and Third Items.

Although these varied forms of glassware are in the shapes which are commonly classed as antiques, they are all of recent manufacture. Most of them are from the factories of Czechoslovakia, though the four pieces of white glass are of American make. All these examples are such close copies of the originals that they may be substituted for the older sort in any decorative scheme where age is not a factor of importance. The colors range from milky white to cobalt blue, and include greens, yellows, reds, and amethyst. The faithfulness with which the old models are reproduced makes caution necessary for those who wish to select only that which is of early make

Present-Day Glass In Old-Time Forms

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

AMONG the glassware seen recently in the displays of several shops, there have been noticed an unusual number of forms copied from those common in America a hundred or more years ago. The accuracy of these reproductions, in design details and in color, is so close that they might easily pass as of an age equal to their types, but they were in all cases offered as newly made.

The objects are for table use and prices are, as would be expected, much lower than for the similar things of earlier makes. This tends to make them attractive to those who have so far refrained from buying these types of lamps, candlesticks, vases and dishes, because of the comparatively high price of the originals, which were the only ones available. Very many who are inclined to the tastes of the generations that first saw the popularity of pressed glass will be content with these copies, since the older effects of form and hue are here.

May Suit Several Styles

So many colors are found in this tableware that it may be introduced into most of the decorative schemes of the past century or two and in some cases may find a place with extreme modern practice. The reds, greens, blues and yellows are for the most part rather strong, which points to caution in the amounts of each which can be adopted, whatever the prevailing mode of an interior may be. The greatest simplicity of pattern seems to be found in the milk-white glass, in which its translucence gives a sense of softness that belies the material. This offers shapes that suit well some of strictly modern fashions in home arrangements, in which subtlety and emphasis are often so pleasingly mingled or balanced.

These copies are so well done, in both modeling and in the texture of the material, that those who would buy only old pieces should deal with trustworthy shops or else be expert enough to judge for themselves. The situation for such a buyer becomes still more difficult when he knows that even some of the most honest shopkeepers have been led to believe when buying that certain of these reproductions were of the past century rather than of this decade.

About the Pictures

The small lamp having a green bowl overlaid with white which is cut away in circles is a modest example of a type that is often seen in elaborate treatments, both of the nineteenth century and of the current year. Blue, red, pink are also seen as the base colors and occasionally two overlays give added vivacity to the cuttings. This is a rather prosy shape that has little attraction, but some are much larger and far more pleasing in main outlines and in ornament. The third in the group above is a copy of an amethyst lamp that burned whale-oil and is derived from a generation earlier than the first mentioned, which was for kerosene. The better taste of the older shape is marked, and when electrified makes it acceptable in places where the first would seem very crude indeed.

The four candlesticks pictured are in patterns familiar to whoever has noticed the nineteenth century American pressed glass that has come to be known as "Sandwich." Those with the dolphin standard are counted prizes by collectors of this ware, some of whom may unwittingly possess these Czechoslovakian imitations instead of originals.

It is from that country of conspicuous commercial alertness and manufacturing adaptability that nearly all the things we are now writing of came. It must be that the industries of that small nation have wise and active agents in the United States, who advise them correctly of the fancies of buyers here. Bottles, mugs, tumblers and bowls, of clear glass that has the bubbles and unevenness which are found in highly valued blown product of the eighteenth century, are other objects which have come from the same European factories to many American shops, large and small.

Simulating Silver

Still other varieties of copies are shown, the candlestick at the right representing the hollow-sided ware which is coated with quicksilver on its inner surfaces. This was common 75 years ago or so, in articles that were primarily decorative, vases being seen most often. The glass in this type is extremely thin and the effect is that of brightly polished silver. Decorations in white, and sometimes in colors, were in keeping with the use of profuse ornament common in the 1850's. With the turning again to early Victorian arrangements, corner whatnots and coverings of black haircloth on walnut furniture, these silverlike revivals may find companionable surroundings.

Another popular accessory of the same era was clear glass coated with a ruby glaze that was ground away to leave a pattern of a more or less conventional nature, sometimes containing figures and buildings. Numerous graceful shapes were current in this Bohemian glass, as it was called, but its fashion passed as did that of other things we are noticing here. They were outmoded for a few decades, to be taken up again with a fresh appraisal of their merits. Here again the new might become the old, if comparison of the two should be decided by the average person who likes such things.

Millefiore in Bottles Also

Paper weights of clear glass in which are imbedded bits of bright colored sections to compose millefiore patterns, are being made with some success in Czechoslovakia. So far they have not equaled the work of the past century in America, the one shown here being as good as has been seen. Work of the same nature lately done in England was seen recently in Altman's New York store and would readily pass as for that of a century ago. Instead of applying the ornament to paper weights it was used in the bases and stoppers of perfume bottles and in shallow bowls. The cautious may remember this when similar bottles are seen in so-called antique shops.

There is much to be said for the standards that make decorative value of first if not sole importance in selections of this sort—standards that disregard in part, if not wholly, stylistic group harmony, period associations and collectors' ratings. Choosing furnishings only for their combined usefulness and pleasing appearance, considered both singly and associated, tends to a casual attitude toward them. Such a regard, or disregard, seems normal and healthy.

So it appears that enterprising manufacturers are making it easy for those who wish to acquire good copies of mid-nineteenth century forms of American glassware at comparatively small cost, while making it more difficult for those who are seeking things actually of earlier date to be sure they are getting them.

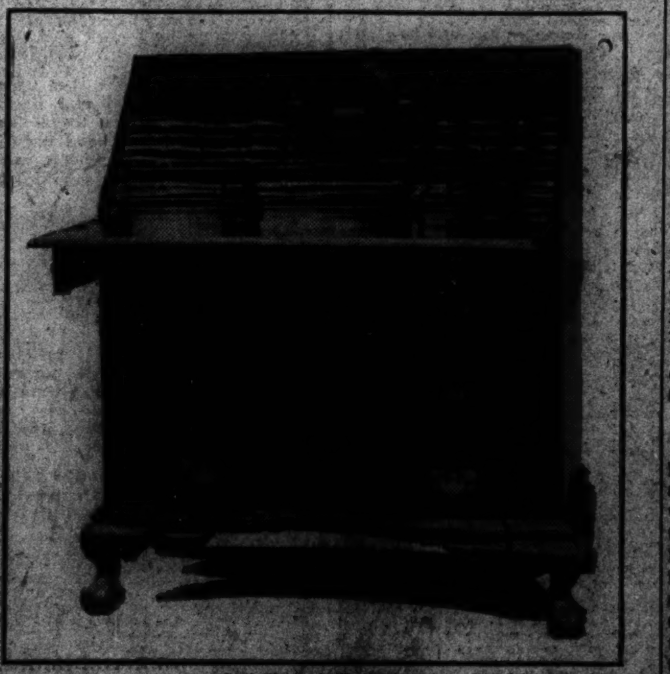
The Mystery of Benj. Burnam

By WALTER A. DYER

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE antiquarian sometimes has as good an opportunity as a Sherlock Holmes to exercise latent gifts as a detective. A case in point is the mystery of Benjamin Burnham. It has never been solved; perhaps it never will be. I can only give some of the clues and leave it to the amateur sleuth to follow them up.

It all began with the purchase, some 50 years ago, of a block-front scrutoire, or slope-fall desk, by Mr. Walter Hosmer of Hartford, Conn., from the estate of the late George Sargeant, an old resident of that city. It was a piece of such splendid design and workmanship that it at once attracted the attention of connoisseurs and has been the object of study and speculation ever since. It was obviously the work of a master craftsman, and moreover it was marked wtih the maker's name.



Both Photos by Courtesy Metropolitan Museum of Art to The Christian Science Monitor

A cherry block-front desk of exceptionally fine workmanship and design, found in Hartford, Conn., and inscribed with the name of "Benj Burnam" as the maker. Nothing else has ever been discovered concerning this man and his career

In "Colonial Furniture in New England," first published in 1891, Dr. Irving Whitall Lyon wrote of this scrutoire as follows:

"In size it is considerably above the average, having a front of 41 inches and a width of 22½ inches. It is made of cherry, with inlays of ebony and light-colored woods upon the lid. The little drawers in the upper part are 29 in number, and, in arrangement remind one somewhat of an amphitheater. The following description, having all the appearances of age and genuineness, is written in ink on its bottom:

"'This desk was made in the year 1769 by Benjamin Burnham who sarved his time in Philadelphia.'"

A desk on base, the slant top inlaid in the same peculiar manner that has been seen nowhere else except on the block-front desk which bears the name of Benjamin Burnam

Now in Metropolitan Museum

The piece passed from the Hosmer collection to the Palmer, and eventually to the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, where it may now be seen. In addition to the elaborately beautiful interior cabinet, unusual features are the carved ball-and-claw feet in front, ogee bracket feet in the rear, and the three inlaid star-shaped figures on the lid.

It might be added, incidentally, that Dr. Lyon was rather charitable toward the cabinetmaker's spelling. The inscription on the bottom, so far as it can be certainly deciphered, reads as follows:

"This Dask was maid in the year of 1769 Buy Benj Burnam, that sarved his tim in Felledelfey."

The Evidence for Connecticut

Now this reference to Philadelphia has furnished a false clue to a number of writers and collectors who have jumped to the conclusion that the scrutoire was made in the Pennsylvania city and that Burnham was one of the Philadelphia school of cabinetmakers of the Chippendale era. There would seem to be small evidence to support this theory. So far as we know, no block-front pieces were made in Philadelphia and cherry was not employed there to any extent. Cherry block-fronts inevitably suggest Connecticut and it seems altogether more likely that this piece was made in the vicinity of Hartford, where it was found.

The design, in general, is of the Hartford type, as is the carving of the shells on the front. Mr. Hosmer always considered the piece to be of Hartford origin. Cherry block-front pieces are known to have been made in the neighborhood of Hartford and Middletown. On a few of them there are ball-and-claw feet on front and ogee bracket feet on back, a combination not found on Rhode Island or Massachusetts examples.

Hartford Records Lacking

This, however, does not explain Benjamin Burnham, or Burnam. That so accomplished a craftsman should have remained obscure is extraordinary, and yet one of our oldest and most assiduous collectors, Mr. Henry W. Erving, has never run across any convincing information concerning Burnham. Recent investigations have revealed no reference to him in the Hartford records. On the other hand, he left no clue in Philadelphia, either. Mr. Harold E. Gillingham writes me: "His name does not appear in my list of craftsmen (about 200), who worked in Philadelphia during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries."

It seems probable that Burnham served a period as an apprentice to some Philadelphia cabinetmaker. The expression, "Sarved his time," can scarcely mean anything else. This would explain, too, a certain aspect of his carving that is reminiscent of Philadelphia work of the Chippendale period. If he remained in Philadelphia only during the term of his apprenticeship, it is not surprising that his name does not appear in any of the records of the trade in that city.

It is surprising that no investigator has run across any mention of it in Hartford. If he moved to Connecticut when he became a master craftsman, advertising his Philadelphia training, it seems strange that he should not have won at least local recognition, particularly in view of the superior quality of his work. It is unbelievable that he made nothing but this one scrutoire.

Most of those who have sought to solve the mystery have hunted for other pieces of furniture that might give objective evidence of having come from the same hand. Several pieces, indeed, have been brought forward from time to time as possibly the work of Burnham, but none have been authenticated with any certainty. At least two chests of drawers have been offered as the possible work of Burnham, on the ground that they show peculiarities of design that are the same as those on the marked scrutoire, but such attribution is too speculative to be accepted without question.

The piece that seems to me more likely to have been made by Burnham is a desk on frame in the Metropolitan Museum, which is given a Connecticut origin. It is not a block-front; the interior cabinet is simpler than that in the scrutoire; there are other points of difference besides those of the structural pattern; on the other hand, there are details that are identical with those on the scrutoire, including the carving on the knees and the little scroll at the top of the legs. Most noticeable are the three inlaid star-shaped figures on the lid, exactly like the two outer ones on the lid of the scrutoire. One does not recall ever having seen these particular ornaments anywhere else, and it seems not at all unlikely that so unique a feature should have been the work of one man.

And so the mystery stands, to pique the curiosity of the antiquarian. Who was Benjamin Burnham, where did he work, and where are other examples of his unquestionably superior craftsmanship?

Private Collection At Auction

New York

EXAMPLES of the work of Romney, Raeburn, Gainsborough, Lawrence, and Reynolds appear in the distinguished collection of seventeenth and eighteenth century portraits by British and French painters, collected by the late Alfred H. Mulliken of Chicago and New York City, which will go on exhibition at the American Art Association Anderson Galleries, on Dec. 31.

Notable examples of Carolean, Queen Anne and Chippendale furniture, with a group of rare seventeenth- and eighteenth-century clocks, and English silver, antique Chinese and Persian rugs, Chinese porcelains, pottery and cloisonné enamels are also found in this important private collection, the formation of which was commenced by Mr. Mulliken in 1893.

The 75 paintings will go under the hammer the evening of Thursday, Jan. 5, the remainder of the collection occupying the second and third sessions, the afternoons of Friday and Saturday, Jan. 6 and 7.

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THE HOME FORUM

The Wonderful, the Counsellor, the Prince of Peace

Isaiah gazed across the hills to Hebron, saw
The bright and shining likeness of the Lord
Who was to rule all nations. Fair was he
And strong; and a light came from him that dazed
One looking on him. Isaiah looked again.
The light had dimmed; he saw one standing there,
Desolate, sorrowful—"Is this the Lord?"
Faltered Isaiah, shrinking from his touch.
"Despised, rejected, yet am I your king."

This is no king; kings have their following,
And none could follow one so poor, so sad,
Borne down with all the sorrows of the world.
Kings are not sad; they do rejoice in power;
What power has such an one? "Yet am I your king;
I am the king of peace and ye reject me;
I am your king; ye will have none of me;
My kingdom lies apart from your desires.
Alone I walk among the sons of men,
And only those who tread my way shall see
My glory; I am glorious indeed;
My glory walks with sorrow and my power
With pity and with loving tenderness."
Isaiah looked again—again he saw
The Lord of ages fair before his eyes.
"Hearken, Isaiah, he who would be mine
Must strive to follow; and for his reward
He shall behold the travail of his soul;
And so, beholding, shall be satisfied."

A. Jacqueline Shaw.

Long Shut Lane

What do they do on Christmas Eve
In Long Shut Lane,
In Long Shut Lane?

I BEG of you, do not tell me! As the painter is judged as much by what he omits as by what he includes in his picture, so must the art of the traveler be considered to a certain extent by what he refrains from exploring. Never will I venture into that narrow thoroughfare, or cul-de-sac, or courtyard, or whatever it is that goes so mysteriously under the title of "Long Shut Lane"; or look at picture post cards of it, if there are any, or read about it in deep, dusty volumes in the Town Hall. I will not tell you where it is, for you would only make a visit, from which you would return to plague me with cold, unlovely facts, and destroy forever the utterly unauthenticated, and equally logical, conjectures that it was shut by Harold Harefoot to keep out Hardicanute and entirely overlooked until Magna Carta; that Thomas à Becket ordered it shut just to show off before Henry II; that it played an important part in the marches of Edward Longshanks into Scotland, assuming in such case that "Long Shut" is a corruption of the surname of that warlike monarch.

The lean individual in corduroys and a cloth cap, who daily patrols the causeway at the corner, neither disputes my theories nor vouchsafes anything to support them; and I do not know what they do in Long Shut Lane on Christmas Eve, when the keen-edged blade of the northern wind, sweeping over the Pennines, scrapes the bark of the bare trees; rattles the gas lamps on their loose-hinged brackets, and lifts the latches of cottage doors as if it would burst in upon the very hearthstones.

At Horley Green on Christmas Eve they sit by the fire, roasting chestnuts and watching the fantastic figures in the red coals. "There's a stranger hanging on the rib," says Ben Gill to his wife, Betsy, "a tall, thin 'un, an' all." "I see another," says Betsy, "a short 'un." "We'll welcome 'em t'neet," Ben solemnly declares and puts oranges to warm on top of the oven. That's what they do at Horley Green.

In Winding Road on Christmas Eve, they keep their shops all lighted, gas jets flickering and flaring alternately, as the doors open to let customers in and out; streams of vapor making ribbons up and down the window panes. They do a very brisk trading in hams and poultry; pork pies, tripe, cow-heels, black puddings; in candied peel and red, red apples; in figs and nuts and raisins; and strings of sausages. Tuppences flow like a Whitsuntide collection into the pockets of errand boys and postmen. That's what they do in Winding Road, and on Gibbet Hill, and in Woolshops.

In Mutton Fold it is very still, on Christmas Eve; on this cold hilltop, four miles from town. Two little children in flannel gowns get out of bed, in the frosty light, and press their plump noses flat against their attic window. The cows are asleep in the byre; the dog makes no noise in his kennel; the chickens have gone to roost; the horses are quiet in the stable; the woolly lambs breathe softly against their mother. A lamp on a hawthorn bush glimmers over at Hagstocks. Dim Candles gleam in the distance, at Holly Brow Farm. As far as their eyes behold, lie the snow-covered uplands. The sky, a crystalline bowl, curves far and away, above them. They think of Lucy Gray, with her lantern in her hand, wandering over the white moorland; of good King Wencesiaus setting out to visit the peasant by St. Agnes Fountain. Their thoughts become a delicious confusion of these and "the holly and the ivy when they are both full-grown," and "gold, and frankincense, and myrrh." Then, as the bells of All Souls ring out the tune: "It Came upon the Midnight Clear," a host of stars drip golden rain upon their hair and shoulders, through the tiny window and over the wooden bed, in Mutton Fold.

But what do they do on Christmas Eve
In Long Shut Lane,
In Long Shut Lane?

I pray you, do not tell me.

P. P. S.

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Michelangelo's "Esaias" in the Sistine Chapel, Rome

For unto us a child is born, unto us a son is given: and the government shall be upon his shoulder: and his name shall be called Wonderful, Counsellor, The mighty God, The everlasting Father, The Prince of Peace. Of the increase of *his* government and peace *there shall be* no end, upon the throne of David, and upon his kingdom, to order it, and to establish it with judgment and with justice from henceforth even for ever. The zeal of the Lord of hosts will perform this.

Isaiah 9:6-7

Litany of the Black People

Our flesh that was a battle-ground
Shows now the morning-break;
The ancient deities are downed
For thy eternal sake.
Now that the past is left behind,
Fling wide thy garment's hem,
That we stay one with thee in mind,
O Christ of Bethlehem! . . .

And if we hunger now and thirst,
Grant our withholders may,
When heaven's constellations burst
Upon thy crowning day,
Be fed by us—, and given to see
Thy mercy in our eyes,
When Bethlehem and Calvary
Are merged in Paradise.

—Countee Cullen, in "Copper Sun." (New York: Harpers.)

Unto Us a Son Is Given

Given, not lent,
But not withdrawn—once sent,
This infant of mankind, this one,
Is still the little welcome son.

New every year,
New-born and newly dear,
He comes with tidings and a song,
The ages long, the ages long.

Even as the cold,
Keen winter grows not old
As childhood is so fresh, foreseen,
And spring in the familiar green.

Sudden as sweet
Come the expected feet,
All joy is young, and new all art,
And he, too, whom we have by heart.

—Alice Meynell, "Poems." (New York: Scribners.)

A Christmas Carmen

Sound over all waters, reach out from all lands,
The chorus of voices, the clasping of hands;
Sing hymns that were sung by the stars of the morn,
Sing songs of the angels when Jesus was born!
With glad jubilations
Bring hope to the nations!
The dark night is ending and dawn has begun:
Rise, hope of the ages, arise like the sun,
All speech flow to music, all hearts beat as one!

Sing the bridal of nations! with chorals of love;
Sing out the war-vulture and sing in the dove,
Till the hearts of the people keep time in accord,
And the voice of the world is the voice of the Lord!
Clasp hands of the nations
In strong gratulations:
The dark night is ending and dawn has begun:
Rise, hope of the ages, arise like the sun,
All speech flow to music, all hearts beat as one!

Blow bugles of battle, the marches of peace;
East, west, north and south, let the long quarrel cease:
Sing the song of great joy that the angels began,
Sing of glory to God and of good-will to man!
Hark, joining in chorus
The heavens bend o'er us!
The dark night is ending and dawn has begun:
Rise, hope of all ages, arise like the sun,
All speech flow to music, all hearts beat as one!

—John Greenleaf Whittier, "Poems."

Noël

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

NOËL n'est pas seulement la commémoration d'un événement religieux appartenant au passé. Ce mot dans son acception la plus profonde, s'applique aux saintes expériences qui se renouvellent de jour en jour et qui sont spirituellement à la portée de tous. Voici les questions qui se présentent à nous tous: "Suis-je conscient d'une joie sans nuage, d'une santé constante, et d'un amour sans bornes à l'égard de tous? Est-ce que je ressens l'harmonie sans limite qui représente mon héritage légitime? Ou bien mes pensées semblent-elles paralysées par le doute et la crainte, dans l'ignorance de ce qu'aujourd'hui ou demain peuvent m'apporter? Ai-je des doutes sur la source permanente de ma santé, de mes bonnes dispositions et de mon bonheur?" Dans le premier cas, nous connaissons au moins en partie la joie du vrai Noël. Dans le second, nous pouvons apprendre que la puissance de l'Amour divin est prête à nous bénir. A la page 260 de *The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany*, Mary Baker Eddy a ce passage: "Un Noël éternel n'admettrait la matière que comme phénomène et ferait d'elle une étrangère; et la matière céderait respectueusement la place à l'Entendement."

La naissance de Jésus marqua l'aube d'une ère nouvelle, apportant la lumière à toute l'humanité. L'antique croyance de la naissance matérielle semblait alors et semble encore aujourd'hui entraîner avec elle bien des restrictions, bien des fardeaux qui ne peuvent véritablement tomber que par la nouvelle naissance, ou compréhension spirituelle.

La Science Chrétienne soutient les droits de la vraie nature humaine et supprime les injustices qui pèsent constamment sur l'humanité du fait que celle-ci les accepte. Tant que les hommes persisteront à croire qu'il n'y a pas de Dieu, pas de Principe suprême du bien, ou encore que les maux matériels et la déchéance sont d'accord avec les prétendues lois naturelles, ils souffriront par suite de cet état mental enténébré. Le monde demande à être éclairé spirituellement, et la Science Chrétienne répond à cet appel.

Nous trouvons un grand réconfort dans ce verset de la Bible: "Dieu n'a point envoyé son Fils dans le monde pour juger le monde, mais afin que le monde soit sauvé par lui." Quel est donc ce Fils qui annule la condamnation,—la maladie, le péché, la pauvreté, l'isolement? C'est le Christ ou la Vérité, révélant la justice, la liberté et l'harmonie qui constituent pour chaque individu un droit de naissance spirituel. Christ Jésus bannissait les fantômes mentaux et leur manifestation physique partout ou lui-même et son message étaient accueillis; et la Science Chrétienne accomplit aujourd'hui le même ministère.

Il y a bien des siècles, un chœur angélique invisible proclama l'avènement de la paix et de la bienveillance à quelques bergers qui étaient prêts à écouter. A la page 581 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mrs. Eddy définit ainsi les anges: "Les pensées de Dieu se communiquant à l'homme; des intuitions spirituelles, pures et parfaites; l'inspiration de la bonté, de la pureté et de l'immortalité, neutralisant tout mal, toute sensualité et toute mortalité." C'est là le chœur des pensées vraies émanant de l'Entendement divin, qui n'a jamais été réduit au silence; c'est le message rédempteur et guérisseur de la Vérité et de l'Amour, que les cœurs humains devraient être prêts à saisir en tout temps et dans toutes les circonstances; c'est la lumière de l'Esprit, réjouissant et vivifiant ce qu'il y a de meilleur en chacun de nous, que nous soyons homme, femme ou enfant. Dieu a créé l'homme libre; et il est demeuré libre, car l'homme véritable est spirituel. La matérialité correspond à l'esclavage; mais la spiritualité implique la liberté ici même et dès maintenant.

En donnant au genre humain la vraie conception du Dieu unique et parfait, la Science Chrétienne met en évidence le fait que le bien est tout-puissant, tandis que le mal, y compris la maladie, n'a ni cause, ni loi, ni pouvoir. Donc, celui qui se trouverait en face d'une maladie prétendue incurable devrait mettre en doute ce phénomène et se demander: "Dieu, le créateur de l'homme, en est-Il aussi le destructeur? La maladie et la santé ont-elles une source commune?" Non; car la maladie condamne les mortels à la souffrance et à la mort; or la condamnation n'est jamais le décret de la Vie et de l'Amour éternels. Aucune loi ne soutient la condamnation: les seules lois sont celles qui sauvent et guérissent. Sur cette base, le Scientiste Chrétien, spirituellement éclairé, conteste le témoignage du sens matériel et exclut péremptoirement de sa pensée ce qui ne s'accorde pas avec Dieu, le Principe divin. Dans le monde entier, les Scientistes Chrétiens prouvent graduellement la vérité et l'efficacité pratique de cette révélation, qui fait connaître le vrai Dieu et l'homme véritable.

A la naissance de Jésus, ceux qui écoutaient entendirent le chœur des anges, des vraies pensées de l'Entendement divin, proclamant "paix sur la terre, bienveillance envers les hommes." Aujourd'hui la puissance de l'Esprit est amplement reconnue et démontrée; et partout où l'on utilise la compréhension spirituelle, les maux matériels endurés depuis si longtemps tombent peu à peu dans l'oubli. Dieu qui est la Vie, perpétue la vie et la santé, non leurs contraires. Dieu qui est Amour, illumine la conscience humaine qui cherche à s'élever; et ce rayonnement dissipe tout ce qui est mesquin,—le ressentiment, l'envie, la jalousie, la crainte. De même que l'aube augmente d'éclat jusqu'à ce que le jour soit dans sa splendeur, ainsi la Science Chrétienne favorise le réveil spirituel de tous les hommes, c'est-à-dire le salut universel. Le chœur angélique qu'entendirent quelques bergers est maintenant écouté par une foule nombreuse. L'humanité est en voie de saisir le vrai sens de Noël,—sa signification spirituelle; et ceci s'accompagne d'un profond sentiment de gratitude et de sécurité.

Les Scientistes Chrétiens prouvent actuellement la puissance rédemptrice de l'Entendement divin là où tout autre moyen était sans effet. Aussi n'est-il pas étonnant que "le chant le plus haut, le plus doux qui soit jamais monté aux cieux, s'élève aujourd'hui plus clair, et plus proche du grand cœur du Christ; car l'accusateur n'est point là, et l'Amour fait entendre ses accords éternels et primordiaux" (*Science et Santé*, p. 568).

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français écrire à La Société de Publication de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Christmas

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CHRISTMAS means more than past religious history. In its deepest sense, it means holy experience each day; and that is spiritually available to one and all. These questions are before every individual: Are you conscious of cloudless joy, of changeless health, and of boundless love toward all? Are you experiencing the limitless harmony of your true inheritance? Or do your thoughts seem cramped with doubt and fear, so that you do not know what today or tomorrow may bring forth? Are you uncertain as to the permanent source of your health, good character, and happiness? If the former, you are enjoying a measure of the true Christmas. If the latter, you can learn that the power of divine Love is reaching out to bless you. On page 260 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" Mary Baker Eddy writes, "An eternal Christmas would make matter an alien save as phenomenon, and matter would reverentially withdraw itself before Mind."

With the birth of Jesus dawned the new era of enlightenment for all mankind. The age-old belief of birth in matter seemed then and seems now to carry with it many a restriction, many a load which can be genuinely lifted only as we experience the new birth of spiritual understanding.

Christian Science upholds the rights of true manhood and takes away the wrongs which constantly oppress mankind through its own acceptance of them. So long as humanity persists in believing either that there is no God, no supreme Principle of good, or else that material ills and deterioration are in accord with so-called laws of nature, it will suffer because of this darkened state of thought. The cry for spiritual enlightenment is being raised, and Christian Science is answering it.

This Scriptural statement is fraught with comfort: "God sent not his Son into the world to condemn the world; but that the world through him might be saved." What, then, is the Son which lifts the condemnation of sickness, sin, poverty, loneliness? It is the Christ, Truth, revealing each one's spiritual birthright of righteousness, freedom, and harmony. Wherever he and his message were received, Christ Jesus banished these mental phantoms which were physically objectified, and Christian Science is repeating his ministry.

Long centuries ago an invisible choir of angels proclaimed to the few who listened the coming of peace and good will. Angels are defined by Mrs. Eddy on page 581 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" as "God's thoughts passing to man; spiritual intuitions, pure and perfect; the inspiration of goodness, purity, and immortality, counteracting all evil, sensuality, and mortality." This is the chorus of true thoughts from divine Mind, which has never been silenced, the redemptive, healing message of Truth and Love, to which human hearts need to be attuned under all conditions and throughout all seasons. This is the light of Spirit, which gladdens and quickens all that is best in every man, woman, and child. God made man free; and free he has remained, for the true man is spiritual. Even as materiality spells bondage, so spirituality spells freedom here and now.

In giving to mankind the true sense of God as perfect and unique, Christian Science brings into evidence the fact that good is all-powerful, and that evil, including sickness, is causeless, lawless, powerless. Then, if confronted, say, with the phenomenon of so-called incurable sickness, let one ask himself: Is God, man's creator, also his destroyer? Do health and sickness flow from the same source? No; for sickness condemns one to suffering and death, and condemnation is never the decree of eternal Life and Love. There is no law for condemnation, but only for healing and redemption. On this ground the Christian Scientist, spiritually enlightened, combats the evidence of material sense and authoritatively rules out of his thinking that which is not in consonance with God, divine Principle. All over the world, Christian Scientists are gradually proving the verity and practical efficacy of this revelation of the true God and the true man.

At the birth of Jesus there fell on listening ears the chorus of angels, true thoughts of divine Mind, proclaiming "on earth peace, good will toward men." Today the power of Spirit is being widely recognized and demonstrated; and, wherever spiritual understanding is utilized, the material ills so long endured are gradually passing into oblivion. God who is Life perpetuates life and health, not their opposites. God who is Love illumines the uplifted human consciousness with such radiance that it outshines the pettiness of resentment, envy, jealousy, fear. Even as the solar dawn expands into the noonday, so Christian Science is forwarding that universal spiritual awakening which is synonymous with universal salvation. The angelic chorus heard by the few is now being heeded by the many. The true sense of Christmas in its spiritual signification is being grasped, and with it comes a profound sense of gratitude and security.

Christian Scientists are proving the redemptive power of divine Mind where all other means had failed them. It is no wonder, then, that "a louder song, sweeter than has ever before reached high heaven, now rises clearer and nearer to the great heart of Christ; for the accuser is not there, and Love sends forth her primal and everlasting strain" (Science and Health, p. 568).

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Words Without Music

Deny not the heart
Its harvest, its field
Cleared of the crop,
With quietness sealed.
Only in darkness,
In root-quickened earth
The seed sown in sunlight
Comes slowly to birth.
Only in silence
The core of the clay
Rounds out the phrase
The lips cannot say.

Eleanor Alletta Chaffee.

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, The Mother Church, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets, Boston, Massachusetts. Sunday services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subject for The Mother Church and all its branch organizations, "Christian Science." Sunday school in The Mother Church at 10:45. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30.

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PRE-HOLIDAY TRADING IS PERFUNCTORY

Stock Prices Are Lifted Slightly in Very Dull Market

NEW YORK, Dec. 24 (AP)—While the stock market showed slight inclination to indulge in a pre-Christmas celebration today, prices crept irregularly higher throughout the session.

Trading was extremely light, but on the whole the market gave the best account of itself in several days. The final tone was somewhat firm. The turnover for the two-hour session, however, was only about 350,000 shares.

Net gains of fractions to 1½ points were numerous. Rails acted better, in response to the weekly carloadings report.

Among issues up major fractions were Allied Chemical, American Telephone, Santa Fe, Case, Chesapeake & Ohio, Corn Products, du Pont, New York Central, North American, Standard Brands and Union Pacific.

U. S. Steel preferred lost an early rise, but steel common was a fraction higher at the close. Oils made little progress.

Some Tax Selling

Much of the recent selling, brokers thought, had been tax selling. While selling of this character had not been expected in important volume, owing to the new restrictions on wiping out taxable profits or income through lasses on securities, tions.

Of course, the extreme dullness of the market made it difficult to absorb such selling, save at lower prices. Nevertheless, despite several days of slow recession, the market, as a whole, held above the lower resistance levels of autumn.

The smaller than expected decline shown in the weekly car loadinds report, while due almost wholly to a sharp increase in coal movement, probably resulting from the recent cold snap, tended to check the decline in the carrier issues. New York Central, a soft spot earlier in the week, was undoubtedly helped by reports that its loadings early this week had run above the corresponding period of last year.

Evidently much of the day's improvement in prices was due to short covering by traders who wished to lighten their commitments over the two-day holiday. Some brokers were hopeful, however, that with completion of tax selling, the market might still have its traditional year-end rally.

Commodities were not much of a factor in the day's stock trading, since most of the markets were closed, including cotton.

Foreign exchanges were marked by some stiffening of the French franc, which ruled ⅛ point higher at 3.90 5-16 cents. Sterling reacted a little, with cables ruling ½ cent lower at $3.33.

Bond Market Hesitant

Further strength in United States Government issues was the feature of an otherwise uncertain and hesitant bond market today.

The federals again reflected the apparent pressing demand of institutional funds for safe investment and Liberty Fourth 4¼s and some of the Treasurys moved up to new high prices for the year.

In connection with the continued easy money rates which are believed to have attracted growing interest to long-term high grade obligations, the Treasury announced an offering of $100,000,000 of three-months bills at a record low interest of .09 per cent.

Rail bonds generally failed to respond enthusiastically to the freight car loadings figures for the week ended Dec. 17, which showed only a relatively small decline from the preceding period. Funded debt charges of a number of the weaker roads were being watched closely, although the majority expected no immediate difficulties.

Fractional gains were recorded by some liens of Alleghany Corporation, Santa Fe, New York Central, Baltimore & Ohio, Canadian Pacific, Chicago and North Western, Missouri Pacific, Pennsylvania and Union Pacific. Moderate declines, however, were suffered by bonds of Erie, Illinois Central, Frisco, Southern, Southern Pacific and a number of others.

The utilities and industrials showed little inclination to indulge in excessive Christmas cheer. Mild firmness was indicated by issues of Dodge Bros., American Telephone, Kansas Gas, North American and Philadelphia Reading Coal & Iron.

Loans of Postal Telegraph and International Telephone were soft, and bonds of Consolidated Gas, Detroit Edison, Columbia Gas, Texas Corp. and Gulf States Steel were barely steady.

The foreign list was mixed. Most of the Germans were slightly lower, as were British 5½ and Japanese 5½s. French 7½s and Australian 5s were a trifle better.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last Dec. 24	Last Dec. 23
25	Am & Cont.	3½	3½	3½	..
50	Am Pneu 1pf	7	7	7	7
257	Am T&T	102⅜	101⅝	102¼	101½
250	Bos El	66½	66	66½	..
20	Bos & Alb	81	80½	80½	83¾
58	B&M pr pf	20	20	20	20
85	Brown pf	2	2	2	..
510	Cop Range	1⅞	1¾	1¾	..
60	Cr C & Int	3	3	3	..
120	E G&F pf	53	53	53	53
10	E Mass pf	1¾	1¾	1¾	2
9	Edison Elec	173	173	173	174
65	Am Asso	5	5	5	5
39	First Nat S	53⅝	53	53	..
11	Gilchrist	2½	2½	2½	..
75	Libby McN	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
25	Mass Util	2	2	2	2½
60	Mergenthal	17	16	16	17
105	NE Tel	90¼	90	90	90
140	Pac Mills	7⅝	7¼	7¼	7½
502	Quincy Min	.50	.50	.50	.37½
306	Stone Web	7	6⅞	7	7
100	Swift Inter	14	14	14	..
121	Swift & Co	7	6⅞	6⅞	7
55	Torrington	31	30½	31	30½
230	Uni Found	1	1	1	1
63	Uni Shoe	33¼	33	33¼	33⅜
100	Uni Gas	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
100	US&Int S pf	18½	18½	18½	..
100	War Bros	3⅛	3	3	3

BONDS

Sales	Bond	High	Low	Last Dec. 24	Last Dec. 23
$1000	B&M 5s '45 DD	60	60	60	..
1000	Chi Jct 5s	95	95	95	..
1000	Burm&Wain 6s	65	65	65	66½
1000	Mas Gas 5½s	93¼	93¼	93¼	..

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1932 Range High	Low	Div. in $	Stock	Sales	High	Low	Last Dec. 24	Last Dec. 23
			—A—					
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Adams Express	1500	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
30¾	12	..	Adams Mills	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Advance Rumely	300	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
16⅝	4¼	1.00	Affiliated Prod	400	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
62⅜	30¾	2	Air Reduction	300	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Airway Elec App	300	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
16⅝	7⅝	.60	Alaska-Juneau	500	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Alleghany Corp	3000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Alleghany pf xw	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Allegh pf ww XL	300	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
88¼	42½	6	Allied Chem	2200	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
119⅜	96¾	7	Allied Chem pf	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Allis Chalmers	700	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
22⅛	12	2	Amerada	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Am Bank Note	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
17¾	6⅛	.60	Am Brake S&F	200	11	11	11	11
73⅝	29⅝	4	Am Can	300	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
130	93½	7	Am Can pf	300	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
17	3½	..	Am Car & Fdry	300	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
50	16	..	Am Car & F pf	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Am Chain	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Am European	200	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Am & For Pow	1200	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Am & For Pow 6	700	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Am & For Pow 7	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
31⅝	4½	1	Am Ice	800	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
12	2½	..	Am International	900	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
41⅛	1	..	Am La Fr pf	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
15⅝	3⅝	..	Am Locomotive	400	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
49	18⅛	..	Am Loco pf	300	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
32	6⅛	..	Am Metal 6%	90	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
17¼	3	..	Am Power & Lt	500	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
48⅝	10	2½	Am P&L pf A	300	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
12⅛	3⅛	..	Am Radiator	800	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
18⅜	3	..	Am Rolling Mill	200	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Am Seating	200	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
27⅝	8⅛	..	Am Smelt & Ref	1200	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
85	62	..	Am Smelt & R pf	300	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6⅛	¾	..	Am Steel Fdries	800	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
90	45	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
137⅞	70¼	9	Am Tel & Tel	1000	102⅜	101¾	102⅜	101⅝
25	4	..	Am Type Fndrs	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
70	10½	..	Am Type F pf	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
34½	11	1	Am Wt W&E	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6⅛	1¾	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
19⅝	3	..	Anaconda Cop	2500	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
15⅝	7	1	Archer Daniels	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
61	24	7	Armour Del pf	900	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2⅝	⅝	..	Armour Ill A	300	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2	⅝	..	Armour Ill B	300	1	1	1	1
11	3	..	Asso Dry Goods	300	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
35	15¼	..	Asso Dry G 2pf	300	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
24	17⅝	..	Atchison T&SF	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
44	9⅝	..	Atl Coast Line	800	37⅞	37⅜	37⅜	36⅜
21⅝	8⅝	1	Atl Refining	1100	17	17	17	16
151⅝	28⅝	..	Auburn Auto	2400	47	46⅝	46⅝	45⅝
8⅝	1⅝	..	Aviation Corp Del	2800	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	7
			—B—					
12	2	..	Baldwin Loco	200	4	4	4	3⅞
35	8	..	Baldwin Loco pf	50	10½	10½	10½	10½
21⅝	3⅝	..	Balt & Ohio	1800	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	10⅜
14⅛	4⅛	..	Balt & Ohio pf	400	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
99	62	6½	Bamberger pf	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
30	7	..	Barker Bros pf	34	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7	3⅜	..	Barnsdall A	400	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
43½	10½	..	eBatrice Cream	100	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
8⅝	2⅝	..	Belding Hem	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
18⅝	4½	..	Bendix Aviation	500	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
29⅝	7½	..	Bethlehem Steel	800	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
74	6¼	..	Beth Steel pf	200	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
22¼	4⅝	..	Bohn Alum & Br	100	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	12
53½	38	5f	Bon Ami A	100	53	53	53	..
43½	20	2	Borden	1900	24⅝	24	24	23⅞
11⅛	2⅝	..	Briggs Mfg	300	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
50⅛	11⅝	..	Brooklyn Man T	900	2⅞	24	24⅝	23⅞
38	23¼	6	Brooklyn Q pf	700	37	36⅝	36⅝	..
89½	46	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	75¼	75¼	75¼	76
80	34	7	Bucyrus A pf	10	37¼	37¼	37¼	..
10½	2½	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	700	3⅝	3	3⅛	3
4½	⅝	..	Budd Wheel	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
8	2⅛	..	Bullard	600	3	3	3	..
21¾	3⅛	..	Bush Terminal	233	3	3	3	3⅛
65	7⅛	..	Bush Term deb	20	7¼	7¼	7¼	7⅛
85	12¼	7	Bush T Bldgs pf	40	23½	23¼	23¼	..
2	½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	100	¾	¾	¾	..
1⅞	½	..	Butte & Superior	400	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
24⅝	7	..	Byers	200	11½	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
69	25¼	7	Byers pf	10	44	44	44	44
			—C—					
19	4⅛	..	Calif Packing	200	8½	8½	8½	8½
7⅞	1½	..	Calumet & Hecla	200	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2
15	6	1	Canada Dry	100	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	8⅞
20⅝	7¼	..	Canadian Pacific	1600	13⅝	13⅛	13⅜	13⅛
65¾	16⅝	..	Case Thresh	2400	38⅝	37⅝	37⅞	37⅛
15	4⅝	.50	Caterpillar Trac	100	6	6	6	6
12⅜	1⅝	..	Celanese Corp	100	7⅜	7⅝	7⅞	..
20½	7⅞	1½	Central Aguirre	100	15	15	15	15
13½	3½	..	Cerro de Pasco	500	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
3⅜	⅝	..	Certain-Teed	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
31½	9¾	2½	Ches & Ohio	2400	25⅛	24⅝	25⅛	24⅛
5	⅜	..	Chi & E Ill pf	300	1	1	1	1
15½	2½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	100	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅛
8	1⅛	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
14½	2	..	Chi & N'western	1700	3	2⅞	3	2⅞
31	5	..	Chi & N'west pf	400	5⅜	5	5	..
16⅝	1⅛	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	500	3	3	3	3
24½	2	..	Chi RI&P 6%	100	4	4	4	3
27½	4¼	..	Chi RI&P 7%	100	4	4	4	4
14	6½	2	Chi Yellow Cab	300	5½	4⅞	4⅞	5
8	1⅝	..	Childs Company	70	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅛
21⅜	5	1	Chrysler	100	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
28½	11	2	City Ice & Fuel	2500	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
4⅛	1	..	City Stores A	200	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	..
31½	10⅜	1	Colgate-Palm-P	35	1	1	1	⅞
95	65	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	300	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
14⅝	2⅝	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	200	79⅜	79⅜	79⅜	..
29½	4½	..	Colo & Southern	500	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
21	4¼	1	Columbia Gas	100	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	..
79⅞	40	6	Columbia G pf A	4500	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
41⅞	13½	2	Columbian Carb	200	67	67	67	67
14⅞	4¼	..	Columbia-Pic-vtc	100	27	27	27	27
27⅞	10⅞	2	Comm Inv Tr	200	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	26⅛
13⅞	3⅛	.60	Comm Solvents	200	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
5⅛	1⅜	..	Comwlth & So	500	18⅛	18	18	18⅛
68½	27⅞	6	Comwlth &S 6pf	300	10	9¾	10	9⅞
13⅛	6⅛	.60	Congoleum Nairn	500	2⅛	2	2⅛	2⅛
5⅜	1	..	Consol Film Ind	200	40	39⅞	39⅞	39⅜
68¾	31½	4	Consol Gas	200	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
98⅛	72½	5	Consol Gas pf	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
10⅞	4½	½	Consol Laundries	2200	58	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛
9	4	..	Consol Oil	600	98⅛	98	98	97⅞
8	2⅞	..	Cont Baking A	200	4⅝	4	4	4
1⅜	½	..	Cont Baking B	200	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
47¾	24⅞	4	Cont Baking pf	200	3½	3½	3½	3½
41	17⅞	2	Cont Can	200	½	½	½	½
25⅛	6⅝	1.20	Cont Insurance	100	37	37	37	37
3⅜	⅝	..	Cont Motors	400	37⅞	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛
9⅞	3⅝	..	Cont Oil	600	15	14⅝	14⅝	14⅛
55⅝	24⅞	3	Corn Products	200	2	1⅞	2	1⅞
26½	13½	2†	Cream of Wheat	800	5½	5⅛	5½	5⅛
23⅞	7⅞	..	Crown Cork & S	500	51⅛	50⅜	50⅞	50
23¼	6	..	CrucibleSteel	600	25⅛	25	25⅛	25
49⅞	15	..	Crucible Steel pf	200	17¼	16⅞	17⅛	16⅛
3⅞	⅜	..	Cuban Am Sug	100	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	..
26	3½	..	Cuban Am S pf	90	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	17⅛
35½	20	2½	Cudahy Packing	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
31	7	..	Curtis Publishing	80	8½	8½	8½	8⅛
3¼	⅞	..	Curtiss-Wright	100	22¼	22¼	22¼	21
4⅝	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright A	200	9	9	9	..
			—D—					
92½	32	6	Del & Hudson	300	47	47	47	48
45⅝	8½	1	Del Lack & W	3800	20	19⅝	19⅝	19
9	1½	..	Denver R G pf	200	2½	2	2	2¼
19½	12	1	Diamond Match	200	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	..
18⅞	5	.75	Douglas A	200	9	9	9	9
59⅞	22	2	Du Pont de Nem	3300	36⅝	36	36⅝	35⅜
105½	80¾	6	Du Pont deb	100	104	104	104	..
			—E—					
87⅞	35¼	3	Eastman Kodak	400	53⅜	52½	53⅜	52¼
9⅞	3	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	200	4½	4½	4½	4½
32⅞	8½	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	800	17⅞	17¼	17⅛	17⅛
2½	½	..	Elec Boat pf	500	1	1	1	..
4	⅞	..	Elec & Mus Ind	500	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
16	2⅝	..	Elec Pow & Lt	700	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
64	10⅜	2.34	Elec Pow & L pf	100	15	15	15	14⅞
33¼	12⅞	2	Elec Sto Battery	200	22	22	22	21⅞
51	16	5	Engineers P S 5pf	200	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	..
57	18	5½	Engineers PS ww	200	26	26	26	..
11⅝	2	..	Erie RR	400	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4¼
15⅞	2⅝	..	Erie RR 1pf	100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4½
2½	½	..	Evans Products	100	¾	¾	¾	..
			—F—					
6⅛	2⅝	..	Fairbanks Morse	10	11½	11½	11½	..
15⅝	6½	.60	Fed Dept Stores	200	9	9	9	..
10⅞	3	..	Fed Water Serv A	300	3	3	3	3
27⅞	6	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	200	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	15¾
68	45	6	Firestone T&R pf A	500	60	59⅞	59⅞	60
54⅛	35	2½	First Nat Stores	800	53½	53	53	53½
¾	⅛	..	Fisk Rubber	1400	½	½	½	½
2⅞	¾	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	500	¾	¾	¾	¾
10	4¾	..	Florsheim Shoe A	200	¼	¼	¼	¼
15⅝	3	..	Foster-Wheeler	200	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	..
22⅞	10¼	1.10	Fourth Nat Inv	200	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
7¼	1	..	Foundation	200	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18
5⅛	1	..	Fox Film A	200	2	2	2	..
28⅝	10	2	Freeport Texas	200	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅛
			—G—					
17⅛	5⅜	..	Gamewell	20	6½	6½	6½	6⅛
5½	½	..	Gen Am Inv	200	3⅜	3⅜	3⅛	..
35⅞	9½	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	1000	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	15¼
15½	4⅜	..	Gen Asphalt	200	6⅝	6¼	6¼	..
26⅛	8½	.40	Gen Electric	4500	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	14⅛
11⅛	10⅛	.60	Gen Elec Sp	1000	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	11⅝
40½	19⅝	2	Gen Foods	2300	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	23⅛
2⅝	⅝	..	Gen Gas & E A	400	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
30	5⅝	7c	Gen Gas & E 7%	20	11	11	11	10
48½	28	3	Gen Mills	600	38	37⅜	37⅜	37⅝
24⅝	7⅝	1	Gen Motors	2100	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
14	2⅝	..	Gen Print Ink	20	3⅜	2⅞	2⅞	3⅛
60	27⅛	6	Gen Print Ink pf	10	46	46	46	46
7⅛	1	..	Gen Pub Service	200	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
3⅜	¼	..	Gen Realty	100	½	½	½	½
24⅝	10⅝	1	Gillette Saf Raz	1700	18	17⅜	18	17⅝
10⅜	3⅛	..	Glidden	1900	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
6	2⅝	..	Gobel (Adolf)	100	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	5
20⅝	8⅝	1.20	Gold Dust	200	14	14	14	13⅞
12⅞	2⅝	..	Goodrich	400	4⅝	4	4⅝	4⅛
29⅝	8⅝	..	Goodyear	400	14⅝	14	14	14⅝
60⅛	19⅝	7	Goodyear 1pf	100	37	37	37	37¼
4⅝	1	..	Graham Paige	400	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
11⅝	2⅝	..	Granby	100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
17	6⅞	1	Granite City Stl	200	12	12	12	..
30⅞	14⅞	1	Grant (WT)	300	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20
25	5⅛	..	Great Nor pf	6100	7⅝	6⅞	7⅛	7
12	3⅛	..	Great West Sug	200	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
1	⅛	..	Guantanamo Sug	100	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
15⅝	3	..	Gulf Mobile pf	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
			—H—					
4	⅝	..	Hahn Dept Sto	400	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
70	33	7	Hanna (MA) pf	40	46	45⅞	46	44
2	¼	..	Hartman Corp B	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
65	70⅝	6	Hercules Powd pf	10	83	83	83	..
95	63⅝	5	Hershey Choc	100	56	56	56	75
83	57	5	Hershey Choc pf	100	75	75	75	55⅝
10⅝	3⅛	..	Hollander	400	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
3⅞	1⅝	..	Houston Oil new	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
16⅞	5	.40	Howe Sound	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
20⅜	5	2	Hudson & Man	100	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
11⅞	2⅝	..	Hudson Motor	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
5⅝	1⅝	..	Hupp Motors	100	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	2⅝
			—I—					
24⅝	4	..	Ill Central	900	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9¼
44⅞	19⅝	2	Ingersoll-Rand	100	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	..
7⅝	1⅝	..	Inspiration Cop	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
3⅞	½	..	Int Agr Corp	100	1	1	1	..
117	82⅛	6f	Int Business M	500	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	85
13⅝	2⅝	..	Int Cement	700	8	7	7⅛	7
1⅞	½	..	Int Combustion	100	½	½	½	½
34⅞	10⅝	1.20	Int Harvester	12100	20⅝	19⅞	20⅝	20
133	83⅝	7	Int Harvester pf	100	112	112	112	112
11⅞	2⅝	..	Int Hydroelec	200	6	6	6	..
12⅞	3⅝	..	Int Nickel	7700	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8
12	1⅛	..	Int Paper 7%	100	7⅝	7⅝	6	7⅝
5⅝	1⅝	..	Int P&Pow A	100	3	3	3	3
13⅞	3	..	Int P&Pow pf	100	2	2	2	1⅝

1932 Range High	Low	Div. in $	Stock	Sales	High	Low	Last Dec. 24	Last Dec. 23
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Int Print Ink	400	7⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Int Salt	300	15	15	15	15
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Int Silver pf	10	34½	34½	34½	34⅛
19⅝	3⅝	..	Int Tel & Tel	10700	8	7⅝	8	8⅝
			—J—					
35⅝	10	..	Johns Manville	1400	19½	18⅝	19½	18⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Johns Man pf	10	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝	58
[illegible]	30	3	Jones & Laughlin pf	100	42	42	42	..
			—K—					
15⅝	2⅝	..	Kan C South	300	7	6⅝	7	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Kelsey Hayes W	200	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	⅝
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Kelvinator Corp	200	4⅝	4	4⅝	4
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Kennecott Cop	10300	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	7⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	1	Kresge	200	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10
[illegible]	10	..	Kresge D S pf	10	15	15	15	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Kreuger & Toll	10000	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
[illegible]	10	1	Kroger Groc & B	600	16⅝	16	16	15⅞
			—L—					
6⅝	1⅝	..	Lee Rubber	100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
5⅝	1	..	Lehigh Val Coal	200	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
11⅝	1⅝	..	Lehigh V Coal pf	200	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
24⅝	[illegible]	..	Lehigh Val RR	700	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
61⅝	30⅝	2.40	Lehman Corp	200	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Libbey-Owens-F	700	6	6	6	6
37⅝	13⅝	3	Loew's Inc	1400	19	18⅝	18⅝	17⅝
[illegible]	1⅝	..	Loft Inc	100	3	3	3	3
36⅝	16⅝	2	Loose-Wiles Bisc	400	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
23⅝	8⅝	1⅝	Louisville G&E A	100	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
38⅝	7⅝	..	Louisville & N	400	20⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
			—M—					
21⅝	13	1⅝†	McIntyre Porcu	100	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
42⅝	38	4	McKeesport Tin	100	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝
4	⅝	..	McLellan Stores	600	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
38⅝	10	1	Mack Trucks	200	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
60⅝	17	2	Macy (RH) & Co	100	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝
13⅝	4⅝	.50	Magma Copper	100	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
4	⅝	..	Mallinson	200	1	1	1	1
30⅝	1	..	Man Ely mg	300	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
14⅝	6⅝	.80	Marine Mid	1000	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10
9	2⅝	..	Market St Ry ppf	300	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
3⅝	⅝	..	Marmon Motor	600	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
13⅝	3	..	Marshall Field	200	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
18	7⅝	1.20	Melville Shoe	800	8⅝	7⅝	8⅝	7⅝
6⅝	1⅝	..	Miami Cop	300	2	1⅝	2	1⅝
6⅝	2⅝	..	Mid-Cont Pet	300	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
20⅝	5	4	Min SP&SSM ll	20	5	5	5	..
34	3⅝	..	Mo K&T pf	400	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
11	1⅝	..	Mo Pacific	200	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
11	1⅝	..	Mo Kan & Tex	200	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
1⅝	⅝	..	Min Moline	2000	1	1	1	1
20	2⅝	..	Mo Pacific pf	700	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
14	3⅝	..	Mohawk Carpet	100	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
30⅝	13⅝	1⅝	Monsanto Chem	300	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
16⅝	3⅝	..	Montgom Ward	7000	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
9⅝	2⅝	..	Murray Body	300	3	3	3	..
			—N—					
30⅝	7⅝	..	Nash Chat StL	40	15	15	15	15
19⅝	8	1	Nash Motors	800	13	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
6	⅝	..	Nat Bel H pf	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
46⅝	20⅝	2.80	Nat Biscuit	600	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝
142⅝	101	7	Nat Biscuit pf	100	137⅝	137⅝	137⅝	137⅝
18⅝	5⅝	..	Nat Cash Reg	400	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
31⅝	14⅝	2	Nat Dairy Prod	400	17⅝	17	17	17
125	57	5	Nat Lead	100	60	60	60	60
30⅝	[illegible]	..	Nat Lead pf A	10	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
33⅝	13⅝	..	Nat Pow & Lt	300	14	13⅝	14	13⅝
10⅝	3⅝	..	Nat Steel	500	19⅝	19	19⅝	19
3⅝	⅝	..	Nat Tea	100	6	6	6	6
38⅝	8⅝	..	Newport Indus	400	2	2	2	..
36⅝	8⅝	..	NY Central	1200	18⅝	18	18⅝	18
18⅝	2	..	NY Chi & StL	300	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
19⅝	⅝	..	NY C & StL pf	400	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
3⅝	⅝	..	NY Investors	200	1	1	1	1
31⅝	6	..	NY NH & H	300	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
15⅝	3⅝	..	NY Ont & W	100	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
6⅝	⅝	..	NY Shipbldg	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
64⅝	20	7	NY Shipbldg pf	10	31	31	31	31
21⅝	10⅝	1.10e	Noranda M	100	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
135	87	8	Norfolk & West	100	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝
43⅝	13⅝	10a	North American	1200	27⅝	26⅝	27⅝	26⅝
5⅝	1⅝	..	No Am Aviation	11700	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
35⅝	5⅝	..	Northern Pacific	300	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
			—O—					
11	5	.50e	Ohio Oil	100	6	6	6	6
22⅝	9	1	Otis Elevator	1200	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11
9⅝	1⅝	..	Otis Steel	300	3	3	3	3
20⅝	2⅝	..	Otis Steel ppf	100	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
43⅝	12	2	Owens Ill Glass	400	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	33
			—P—					
37	16⅝	2	Pacific Gas&El	1200	30⅝	29⅝	30	29⅝
47⅝	20⅝	3	Pacific Lighting	100	37⅝	37⅝	38	37⅝
104⅝	58	7	Pacific Tel&Tel	100	77	77	77	77⅝
5⅝	1⅝	..	Packard Motor	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
11⅝	1⅝	..	Paramount Pub	400	2	1⅝	2	1⅝
3	⅝	..	Park Utah	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
2	⅝	..	Parmalee Trans	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
9⅝	2⅝	..	Patino Mines	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
32⅝	16	2†	Penick & Ford	100	28	28	28	28
34⅝	13	1.60	Penney (JC)	700	24⅝	24	24⅝	24
91	60	6	Penney (JC) pf	100	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝
23⅝	6⅝	..	Pennsylvania RR	500	13⅝	13	13⅝	13⅝
7⅝	3	..	Petroleum	100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
11⅝	3⅝	..	Phelps Dodge	400	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
7⅝	2	..	Phila & Reading	200	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
8⅝	2	..	Phillips Pet	700	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
22⅝	9⅝	.60	Pillsbury Flour	100	10	10	10	10
31⅝	21	2.50	Pirelli Co Italy	100	31	31	31	30
21⅝	8	..	Pitts & WVa	100	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
42⅝	19⅝	2	Procter & Gam	500	29	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
103	91	5	Procter & G pf	200	102	101	102	101
60	26	3.20	Public Service	800	51	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝
28	10⅝	3	Pullman	1200	18	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
6⅝	2⅝	..	Pure Oil	100	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
15⅝	4⅝	1	Purity Bakeries	100	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
			—R—					
13⅝	2⅝	..	Radio Corp Amer	700	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
23⅝	3⅝	..	Radio pf B	600	9⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
7⅝	1⅝	..	Radio-Keith-O	400	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
12⅝	4⅝	.60	Raybestos Man	100	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
16⅝	3⅝	..	Real Silk Hosiery	100	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
7⅝	1⅝	..	Remington Rand	100	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
7	1⅝	..	Reo Motors	500	3	3	3	3
13⅝	1⅝	..	Republic I & S	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
28⅝	5	..	Repub I&S pf	600	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
12	4	..	Ritter Dental M	100	9	9	9	8⅝
9⅝	1⅝	..	Rossia In Co Am	100	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
			—S—					
58⅝	30⅝	3	Safeway Stores	400	39⅝	39	39⅝	38⅝
90	60	6	Safeway S 6%	10	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	..
17⅝	4⅝	..	St Joseph Lead	100	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6
8⅝	⅝	..	StL & SF	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
9⅝	1	..	StL & SF pf	200	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
7⅝	1⅝	..	Savage Arms	300	2	2	2	1
1	⅝	..	Seaboard Air L	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	2⅝
37⅝	9⅝	..	Sears Roebuck	400	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18
5⅝	1⅝	..	Servel Inc	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
12⅝	5	.50	Sharon Stl Hoop	400	3	3	3	..
8⅝	2⅝	..	Shattuck (FG)	400	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
65⅝	13⅝	..	Shell Union Oil	100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
13⅝	2⅝	..	Shell Un Oil pf	100	35	35	35	35
7⅝	2⅝	..	Simmons	200	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
33⅝	12	.25	Simms Petroleum	500	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
7⅝	2⅝	..	Skelly Oil	300	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
12⅝	3⅝	..	Skelly Oil pf ww	100	25	25	25	25
32⅝	15⅝	.40	Snider Packing	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	..
37⅝	8⅝	2	Socony Vacuum	1500	7	6⅝	7	6⅝
18⅝	6⅝	..	So Calif Edison	700	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25
45⅝	18⅝	.40	Southern Pacific	7000	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
23⅝	2⅝	..	So P Rico Sugar	100	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
5	1	..	Southern Ry	2000	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
8⅝	5	.60	Southern Ry pf	1800	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
17⅝	8⅝	1	Sparks Withing	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
34⅝	7⅝	1.20	Spicer Mfg	600	5	5	5	..
62⅝	21	6	Stand Brands	4800	14⅝	14	14⅝	14
41⅝	9⅝	4	Stand Gas & El	2400	13⅝	13	13⅝	13⅝
31⅝	15⅝	2	Stand G&E 6%	100	39	39	39	..
100⅝	81	5	Stand G&E pf	100	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
37⅝	19⅝	2†	Stand Oil Calif	1400	24⅝	23⅝	24⅝	23⅝
4	⅝	..	Stand Oil Ex pf	600	100⅝	100	100⅝	..
8⅝	1⅝	..	Stand OilNJ	2100	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝
17⅝	4⅝	..	Sterling pf	600	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
13⅝	2⅝	..	Stewart Warner	1900	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
14⅝	7	.50	Stone & Webster	2700	7⅝	7	7	7⅝
2	⅝	..	Studebaker	200	4⅝	4	4	4⅝
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Superheater	100	8	8	8	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Superior Oil	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
			—T—					
4⅝	1	..	Tennessee Corp	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
18⅝	9⅝	1	Texas Corp	900	13	12⅝	12⅝	13
26⅝	12	2	Texas Gulf Sul	1100	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
35	15	..	Texas & Pacific	1100	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15
8⅝	2⅝	..	Texas & P Land	200	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
8⅝	2⅝	..	The Fair	100	3	3	3	3
17	10	.90	Third Nat Inv	100	15	15	15	15
2⅝	⅝	..	Thompson Star	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
5⅝	2	1	Tide Water Asso	1800	3⅝	3	3	3
60	20	6	Tide Wat Asso pf	200	38	38	38	38⅝
23	7⅝	1	Timken Roller	800	14	13⅝	13⅝	14
7⅝	2⅝	..	Transamerica	800	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
5⅝	1⅝	..	Tri Continental	400	4	4	4	4
7⅝	2	..	Truscon Steel	100	3	3	3	3
			—U—					
36⅝	15½	1.20	Union Carbide	4900	24⅝	23⅝	24⅝	24
15⅝	8	1	Union Oil Calif	400	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
94⅝	27⅝	6	Union Pacific	6800	67	65½	66⅝	65¼
19¼	11¾	1.40	Union Tank Car	300	12	12	12	..
34⅝	6⅝	..	United Air & Tr	14800	24⅝	24¼	24½	23⅝
14	3⅝	.40	United Corp	4600	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8½
39⅝	20	3	United Corp pf	900	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝
3⅝	⅝	..	United Dyewood	10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
32⅝	10⅝	2	United Fruit	700	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21½
22	9¼	1.20	United Gas Im	2500	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	19
97⅝	70	5	United Gas I pf	100	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	..
6⅝	1⅝	..	US & For Sec	200	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
1⅝	⅝	..	US Hoffman M	200	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
36⅝	13⅝	..	US Indus Alco	800	24⅝	23⅝	24⅝	23⅝
7⅝	1⅝	..	US Leather	200	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	..
13	3⅝	..	US Leather A	300	6	6	6	..
11⅝	2⅝	..	US Realty	200	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	5⅝
10⅝	1⅝	..	US Rubber	300	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
20⅝	3	..	US Rubber 1pf	800	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
52⅝	21⅝	..	US Steel	11200	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
113	51⅝	7	US Steel pf	2400	57⅝	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝
50	10⅝	..	Univ Pictures pf	30	11	10⅝	10⅝	12
10⅝	1⅝	..	Utilities P&LtA	600	3	2⅝	2⅝	3
			—V—					
1⅝	⅝	..	Vadsco Sales	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
23⅝	5⅝	..	Vanadium	400	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
42⅝	16⅝	..	Van Raalte pf	10	30	30	30	31⅝
2⅝	⅝	..	Va-Caro Chem	200	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
90	60	6	Va El & Pow pf	180	77	76⅝	77	77⅝
			—W—					
4⅝	⅝	..	Wabash RR	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
6	1	..	Wabash pf A	300	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
4⅝	⅝	..	Warner Bros A	4800	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
3⅝	⅝	..	Warner Quinlan	200	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
3⅝	⅝	..	Warren Bros	800	3	2⅝	2⅝	3
70	20	6	W Penn El pf	10	37	37	37	37
101⅝	66⅝	6	W Penn Pw 6%	10	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	..
10⅝	1⅝	..	Wesn Dairy P A	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
16⅝	1⅝	..	Westn Maryland	100	4⅝	4⅝	4	4⅝
6⅝	1	..	Westn Pacific	300	1	1	1	1
16	1⅝	..	Westn Pac pf	100	2	2	2	..
50	12⅝	..	Westn Union	3100	26⅝	25⅝	26	25⅝
43⅝	15⅝	..	Westing Elec	5000	26⅝	25⅝	26⅝	25⅝
82	32⅝	3⅝	Westing El pf	70	70	70	70	70
4⅝	1⅝	..	White Sew M pf	10	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
3⅝	1⅝	..	Willys-Overland	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
2⅝	⅝	..	Wilson & Co A	400	2⅝	2	2⅝	2
31	11	..	Wilson & C pf	100	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
45⅝	22	2.40	Woolworth	100	33⅝	32⅝	33⅝	32⅝
18⅝	3⅝	..	Wright Aero	200	9	9	9	9
57	25⅝	3	Wrigley	100	35	35	35	35
			—Y—					
7⅝	1⅝	..	Yellow Truck	400	3⅝	3	3	3⅝
27⅝	4	..	Youngstown	200	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. aPayable in stock. bPayable in cash or stock. cPayable in scrip. dPaid in 1931. ePaid this year.

Steel Trade Gain Is Likely to Be Seen in January

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 24 (AP)—With steel production at 12 per cent for the week ended today, the magazine Steel said that "January is expected to bring some improvement." The magazine said that "It is not expected that the average daily rate for December will decline to the level of the all-time low of August."

Automotive releases, especially for strip and sheets will restore some of the capacity Dec. 27 that was expected to stay down, the magazine said. "Shutdowns for Dec. 23 to 27 were the most sweeping in the history of the industry.

"As usual consumers have permitted their inventories to run down, and while many have signed contracts for the first quarter they have not specified. Producers, however, expect that with the turn of the year specifying will be resumed, and they look to January to bring some measure of improvement.

"Structural awards approach the year-end with the second highest total for any week this year—70,513 tons—due largely to placing of steel for the federal aid belt line railroad bridge at New Orleans.

"Automobile manufacturers are maintaining high rates of assembly for new models and December output will approximate the 111,141 units for July. For January the outlook is equally good. Many railroads are generous buyers of rivets indicating an early start on car repair programs.

"Of finished steel products sheets are the most active due to automotive releases. Scrap is in no demand and prices are nominal."

SIGNS OF RECOVERY SEEN IN BRTIAIN BY MIDLAND BANK HEAD

LONDON, Dec. 24—"While the year has shown a decline in volume of world trade, in our own country the decline has been definitely arrested in recent months and there are hopeful signs of recovery," says Reginald McKenna, chairman of Midland Bank, Ltd.

"As regards world trade we have still, as in former years, to look to America. Here, too, we may find some encouragement in the fact that business sentiment is far less depressed than a year ago and a recovery is recognized as merely a question of time, but definite indications of actual trade revival are only to be found here and there in individual industries."

SEES UPWARD TREND FOR BROADCASTING BUSINESS IN 1933

Reviewing activities for the past year and outlook for 1933 President Paley of Columbia Broadcasting System says: "There are indications that the upward trend evident during the past few months in the broadcasting business will, in all likelihood, continue into 1933.

"The improvement in business this fall was very encouraging, and, although the year did not pass without some recession in activity, the fine showing of the first six months, combined with the autumn recovery, has brought gross receipts of the Columbia Broadcasting System for 1932 to the same level as those for the preceding year.

"While there is no definite yardstick for measuring the extent of radio program reception in the United States, the latest reliable statistics place total number of listeners at 61,200,000."

MARKET OPINIONS

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: The mid-December weakness which markets have displayed in several recent years is generally ascribed to selling for the purpose of registering losses which, in computing income taxes, may be offset against profits. So the decline which has occurred during the past few days may have been caused, at least in part, by this customary form of pressure.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: How long the present attitude of seeming imperviousness to good or bad news can be maintained is impossible to determine; in the face of the discouraging news items, such steadiness must incline one to the constructive side.

Hornblower & Weeks, Boston: It is probably too early to draw any strong conclusions as to the possibility that market pressure is temporarily out of the way, but both the extent and duration of the current decline suggest an improved technical situation, which combined with a new short interest which has undoubtedly been built up the past week, should shortly result in a reversal of recent market action.

Russell, Miller & Co., New York: It would be logical in today's market to look for some evening up before the close with the thought that in all probability there are certain short positions which will desire to cover up in adcance of the double holiday.

Edward B. Smith & Co., New York: We continue of the opinion that just as soon as the tax selling, which has recently been depressing prices, has been concluded, that better prices will be seen.

CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

MONTREAL, Dec. 24—Profits of the Canadian Bank of Commerce in the year ended Nov. 30, 1932, amounted to $4,279,424, compared with $4,774,923 in 1931. Dividend payments amounted to $3,300,000, compared with $3,600,000 in 1931. Donations and subscriptions last year were $40,000; taxes absorbed, $550,000; transfer to the pension fund remained practically the same at $235,607, while $150,000 was written off bank promises and a balance of $519,500 was carried forward to next year.

J. I. CASE DEFICIT LIKELY

CHICAGO, Dec. 24—Total sales of J. I. Case Company in 1932 probably will not greatly exceed $8,000,000, compared with roundly $15,000,000 in 1931; $32,500,000 in 1930 and $35,800,000 in 1929, the peak year. Orders in 1932 have dwindled to a degree which makes an operating deficit seem unavoidable. This would be the first time in many years that the company has been unable to break even or better on operations.

TIN EXPORTS EXCEED QUOTA

PARIS, Dec. 24—Exports of tin the last three months from the five countries which participate in the International Tin Committee were about 1000 tons in excess of total quotas, because Bolivia ran 1414 tons and Malaya 494 in excess of quotas. Output from Dutch East Indies was 150 tons below quota, Nigeria 79 below, and Siam 598 below. The next meeting of the committee will be held in London Jan. 24.

RUBBER PRODUCTION OFF

Production of rubber in Malaya was 34,031 tons in November, the Rubber Exchange of New York was informed by cable. Small estates accounted for 15,988 tons and large estates 18,043. Production in October amounted to 36,621 tons and in November, 1931, 38,433.

FOOD PRICE INDEX

The wholesale food price index of Bradstreet's weekly dropped 2 cents last week to $1.67 on Dec. 20. The loss is seasonal, and the adjusted index was virtually unchanged.

Morrell & Co. One of Big Specialty Pork Producers

Sales of $46,400,000 This Year Compares With $67,900,000 in 1931—Profit Margin Has Severe Shrinkage—Financial Position Good

By G. R. ERICSON

Article 192 in the Series

Although the packers have not had what may be termed easy sledding during the period of deflation, at least they manage to get a new dollar for an old one.

Perhaps one of the very reasons why these concerns carry on comparatively well and show profits in one of the most difficult periods in modern times is that they deal in perishable products. Their turnover is rapid, due to the nature of the business, and hence they cannot afford to be caught with large inventories slow of liquidation. The history of John Morrell & Co., Inc., is illustrative of the operations of conservative members of this group.

Dating back more than a century, the major activities of this old British meat packing concern in recent years has been conducted on American soil. The United States branch, established in 1864 in New York some 35 years after the origin of the company in England, moved to Ottumwa, Iowa, in 1878 where it since has been continued.

The present holding company was incorporated in 1928 in Delaware to consolidate all the related packing enterprises of the original concern in this country and overseas.

Leader in Pork Markets

It acquired all the stock of John Morrell & Co., Maine; Kittery Realty Company, Maine, and John Morrell & Co., Ltd., England. Through subsidiaries, it owns the Yorkshire Creamery Company, Maine; Victoria Cold Storage Company, Ltd., England, and Bannantyne & Co., Ltd., England. While principally a meat packer, the company produces and distributes a variety of processed food articles, including dairy and by-products. It is one of the largest in the specialty pork products field.

Its packing plants are located at Ottumwa, Ia.; Topeka, Kan., and Sioux Falls, S. D., with branches at Philadelphia, Memphis, Tenn.; East Cambridge, Mass.; Mobile, Ala.; Los Angeles, Calif.; Fargo, N. D.; Aberdeen, S. D.; St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; Syracuse, N. Y.; two branches in New York City, Des Moines, Ia., and Liverpool and London, England.

The Ottumwa plant covers 90 acres with 40 buildings, and the Sioux Falls plant 77 acres with 38 buildings. The company owns and operates about 700 refrigerator and tank cars and has an annual capacity of 2,750,000 hogs, cattle and sheep. Employees number about 5000.

Sales of John Morrell & Co. in the last nine years have ranged in round figures between $46,000,000 and something under $90,000,000. The lowest volume in that period was $46,492,757 in the current year ended Oct. 29 and the highest $88,169,488 in the year ended Oct. 31, 1930. There was a decline in turnover this year of 31.6 per cent from the $67,960,908 sales in the 1931 year, while the drop from 1930 was 47 per cent.

Earnings Down in 1932

Earnings fell off sharply this year due to lower hog prices and shrinkage in sales. Net income dropped 37 per cent to $420,101, equal to $1.08 a share on the capital stock. This compares with $671,272 after interest, depreciation and taxes, or $1.70 a share in the preceding year, with $5.05 a share in 1930 and with $8.58 a share in the 13-month period ended Nov. 2, 1929.

The record for the last nine years compares:

	Sales	Net Income	Earned a Share
1924	$54,222,[illegible]	$2,223,841	$5.55
1925	57,250,[illegible]	2,939,807	7.34
1926	71,378,[illegible]	1,336,733	3.34
1927	73,108,310	1,908,783	4.76
1928	72,[illegible]05	1,591,488	3.97
1929	†84,[illegible]395	3,435,799	8.58
1930	88,169,488	2,021,880	5.05
1931	67,960,908	671,272	1.70
1932	46,492,757	420,101	1.08

†For 13 months ended Nov. 2.

Profit Margin Slimmer

It is interesting to note that in 1925, Morrell & Co. earned more per dollar of sales than in any year under survey. Its profit margin of 5.1 cents on the dollar in that year was about 42 per cent better than in the halcyon 1929 year when 3.6 cents was saved from each gross dollar. The 1932 year recorded the lowest net per dollar of sales in its history, under one cent, or .009 to be exact, which gives proof either of the severity of the competition or of the sharply curtailed buying power of the public. The decline in hog prices this week to new lows for 54 years gives further evidence of the difficulties facing packers in operating profitably.

Morrell & Co. has no funded debt or preferred stock ahead of the 386,150 no-par shares of stock. Its dividend rate which was raised from $3.60 per annum to $4.40 March 15, 1930, was reduced to a $3 rate June 15, 1931, and to $2 this year. In view of its comfortable cash position, it has for two years paid dividends in excess of earnings, thus creating a deficit of $808,729 in the 1931 fiscal period and of $554,299 in 1932. A continuation of present conditions may require a downward revision to a rate more in line with current earning power. The high of the stock this year was 35¼ and the low 20. At current price of 23, the yield is 8.7 per cent.

The balance sheet shows total assets of $19,996,000 and surplus of $1,323,175. Surplus a year ago was $1,888,960. Current assets of $9,690,198 and current liabilities of $1,470,827 compared with $10,962,936 and $1,682,082 respectively a year ago, indicating a loss in working capital of about $1,000,000.

Oil Industry Earnings Show Marked Gains

Largely because of the considerably higher average level of crude oil and gasoline prices, earnings of the petroleum industry as a whole for the full current year will record marked improvement, as compared with the large deficits generally experienced in 1931, says the Standard Statistics Company, of New York, in a current survey which continues in part:

"For the first nine months of the year, in fact, petroleum was the only major industrial classification to record a higher level of income than in the like 1931 period. The 23 companies which reported changed a last year's deficit of $39,785,000 to a profit of $16,654,000.

"The encouraging gains reported in the second quarter were not fully maintained in the July-September period, and some further decline is being experienced in the current quarter.

"The petroleum industry should enter 1933 in position to record a gradual extension of the improvement brought about this year, despite the probability of a temporary reduction in both crude oil and gasoline prices. Such progress would be aided by a sustained start toward general business improvement.

"In final analysis, however, further trends in the industry, because of the relative stability of consumption, on the one hand, and potential threat of oversupply, on the other, will be determined largely by the degree of coöperation recorded among the constituent units."

FALL RIVER CLOTH MARKET BUSINESS IS IMPROVING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FALL RIVER, Mass., Dec. 24—Both sales and inquiry exceeded expectations in the local cloth market this week in view of the holiday atmosphere. Sales were considerably larger than during the previous week. Local mill men were more optimistic today than for some time.

Fairly heavy business was done in lawns, high-grade fancies and sateens, with moderate to light business prevailing in odd, low counts of print cloth construction. Marquisettes also sold in unexpected volume.

Much more business was available in sateens, but toward the end of the week buyers were offering from an eighth to a quarter of a cent less than the price for which the mills cared to sell.

Employment Gains In Various Cities

FROM widely separated points comes news of increased operations or of activity resumed, providing greater employment: The Wheeling Steel Corporation has put on six additional tin mills at its Yorkville (Ohio) works, bringing operations there to the highest point this year, according to the Daily Metal Trade. The Oxford Process plant of the International Nickel Company at Copper Cliff, Ont., will resume operations soon, work to be continued for several months.

The Godman Shoe Company, Columbus, Ohio, which has been operating for two months at 60 per cent, will increase working time to 80 per cent Jan. 1 and in February and March plans to operate at capacity. Penick & Ford of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, will increase its working force by 125 Jan. 5, with an increase in the wage scale. It will change from a two-shift to a three-shift basis in manufacturing departments now employing 350, so as to coöperate in the "share-the-work" movement. The Maytag Company, washing machines producer, is also spreading work among 1000 people at Newton, Iowa.

MARKET AVERAGES

(Copyright, 1932, Standard Statistics Co.)

STOCKS

	50 Industrls.	20 R'r'ds.	20 Util.	90 Total
Dec. 24	50.2	24.8	87.7	52.8
Previous day	49.4	24.3	87.1	52.2
Week ago	52.4	27.8	91.4	55.4
Month ago	52.5	28.3	86.3	54.4
Year ago	61.4	32.4	96.8	63.2
Three years ago	161.7	127.8	193.8	161.9
Five years ago	146.8	123.1	138.1	134.6
High (1932)	73.3	39.8	111.0	73.9
Low (1932)	35.1	13.2	51.8	35.0
High (1931)	140.2	106.2	203.9	144.3
Low (1931)	60.0	30.8	92.8	61.3
High (1930)	202.4	141.6	281.3	205.8
Low (1930)	112.9	88.4	146.5	114.7

BONDS

	20 Industrls.	20 R'r'ds	20 Util.	60 Total
Dec. 24	61.9	57.1	80.9	66.6
Previous day	62.2	57.1	80.9	66.7
Week ago	63.0	60.4	81.2	68.2
Month ago	62.6	62.1	81.9	68.8
Year ago	64.6	68.7	82.4	71.9
Two years ago	86.2	100.9	97.4	94.8
Three years ago	91.9	104.8	98.4	98.4
High (1932)	71.3	78.0	86.2	78.1
Low (1932)	53.2	47.4	70.9	57.5
High (1931)	90.4	105.7	101.5	98.7
Low (1931)	62.3	62.3	80.3	68.5
High (1930)	94.9	109.8	101.4	101.9
Low (1930)	83.3	97.3	96.6	92.6

DIVIDENDS

Stahl-Meyer, Inc., declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the preferred, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 21.

Corn Products Refining Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the common, payable Jan. 20 to stock of record Jan. 4.

American Cities Power & Light Corporation declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1-32d of one share of Class B on each share of convertible Class A, optional dividend series, payable Feb. 1, 1933, to stock of record Jan. 5, 1933. Class A stockholders have the option of receiving 75 cents in cash in lieu of the dividend in Class B stock provided written notice is received by the corporation on or before Jan. 16, 1933.

Honolulu Oil Corporation declared a dividend of 25 cents, payable Jan. 18 to stock of record Jan. 5.

AMERICAN COTTON SUPPLY

NEW YORK, Dec. 24—The world visible supply of American cotton decreased 117,000 bales this week, compared with an increase of 87,000 a year ago, according to the weekly report of the New York Cotton Exchange. The visible supply is now 9,719,000 bales, compared with 9,358,000 at the like time last year.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, Dec. 24 (AP)—Consols for money, De Beers and Rand Mines—holiday. Money was ½. Discount rates—short bills 1⅛-⅝; and three-month bills, 1¼-⅛ per cent.

GOLD OUTPUT MAY EXCEED 1912 RECORD

Production of Silver Off, However, Due to Slack Far East Demand

NEW YORK, Dec. 24 (AP)—Pulling in opposite directions gold and silver are now at the top and bottom of world demand levels.

While the 1932 production of silver, whose price has recently fallen to a historic low under 25 cents an ounce, is expected to be around 25 per cent below that of last year, it is estimated that the gold output of the world will even exceed the former record mark established in 1912.

During the first nine months of 1932 the United States produced about 10 per cent of world gold production, compared with 73 per cent for the British Empire. Russia's production amounted to about 7 per cent, and the remainder of the gold-producing countries accounted for 10 per cent.

The lack of interest in silver is generally attributed to the reduced demand of India and China, which normally absorb about 75 per cent of the world's demand. In turn, the falling off of this demand is blamed on the shrinkage in value of exports from the Orient brought about by the sweeping decline in prices and trade in the world at large.

Aside from India and China, which this year will take only around 35 per cent of world silver production, other principal outlets for the metal are in coinage and industrial arts. There recently has been an increase in silver coinage in Germany, Cuba, Mexico, Belgium, Turkey and Yugoslavia, but dealers are of the opinion that the Far East must resume its important position on the demand side before silver prices can really improve.

Analysts point out that, although gold officially is stationary in price, relatively the value of this precious metal has been going up by leaps and bounds "under the stress of deflationary forces." At the same time producers have been aided by lower exploration costs and lower mining costs.

In reviewing the situation, the Fitch Publishing Company warns that as "deflationary influences expend their force, and a period of recovery in the value of commodities sets in, the favorable influences in the gold mining industry will enter the declining phase," and production, consequently, will recede.

MONEY MARKET

New York Quotations

Call loans	Today	Last Pre.	Yr. Ago
Stock Exch	1%	1%	3%
Curb Exch renewal rate	1½%	1½%	3½%
Com paper	1¼	1¼	3¾@4
Bar silver	24⅝c	24⅝c	30⅝c
Time loans—60 to 90 days	½	½	3 @4
4 to 6 months	⅝@1	⅝@1	3 @4

Bankers' Acceptance Market

30 days	⅛@ ⅜	⅛@ ⅜	3¼@3
60 days	⅛@ ⅜	⅛@ ⅜	3⅛@3
90 days	⅛@ ⅜	⅛@ ⅜	3⅛@3
4 months	⅝@ ½	⅝@ ½	3¼@3
5 months	⅝@ ⅝	⅝@ ⅝	3¼@3
6 months	⅝@ ¾	⅝@ ¾	3⅝@3⅝

London Quotations

Call money	⅝%	⅝%	3½%
Short bills	1⅛@1⅛	1⅛@1⅛	5⅛@6
3 mos bills	1⅛@1⅛	1⅛@1⅛	5⅝@6
Bar gold	123s 6⅛d	123s 11d	120s 2d
Bar silver	16⅛d	16⅛d	20d

Boston Quotations

Call money	2%	2%	4%
Com paper	3	3	3½@4

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½	Bucharest	7%
Boston	3½	Budapest	4½
Chicago	3½	Calcutta	5
Cleveland	3½	Copenhagen	4
Dallas	3½	Helsingfors	6½
Kansas City	3½	Lisbon	6
Minneapolis	3½	London	2
New York	2½	Madrid	6½
Philadelphia	3½	Oslo	4
Richmond	3½	Paris	2½
San Francisco	3½	Prague	4½
St. Louis	3½	Riga	6
Amsterdam	2½	Rome	5
Athens	9	Sofia	8
Berlin	4	Stockholm	3½
Berne	2	Tokyo	5.11
Bombay	4	Vienna	6
Brussels	3½	Warsaw	6

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Sterling: Demand	$3.32⅝	$3.33⅝	$4.8665
Cables	3.33	3.33½	4.8665
France—franc	.0390⅛	.0390⅝	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1385	.1386	.139
Italy—lira	.0512	.0513	.0526
Germany—mark	.2384	.2382	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1400	.1400	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296½	.0296½	.0296
Greece—dr'chma	.0160	.0160	.129
Holland—florin	.4018	.4018	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1700	.1700	.1749
Norway—krone	.1718	.1715	.268
Poland—sloty	.1118	.1118	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0300	.0300	.4430
Roumania—leau	.0600	.0600	.5960
Spain—peseta	.0816	.0816	.193
Sweden—krona	.1818	.1818	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1926	.1926	.193
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0179	.0179	.0176

Far East

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Hong Kong—dol	.2147	.2147	*
Shanghai—tael	.2737½	.2763½	*
India—rupee	.2525	.2525	.3650
Japan—yen	.2150	.2150	.4984
Java—florin	.4026	.4026	.4020
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.3875	.3887½	.5678

South America

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Argentina—dol	.2581	.2581	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0763	.0763	.1196
Chile—peso	.0600	.0600	.12165
Colombia—peso	.9500	.9500	.9733
Peru—sol	.1600	.1600	.40
Uruguay—peso	.4870	.4780	1.0342

Canada

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Canada—dollar	.8687½	.8685	1.00

Mexico

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Mexico—peso	.4914	.4914	.4985

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and per tael for Shanghai.

AMOSKEAG COMPANY

MANCHESTER, N. H., Dec. 24 (AP)—Trustees of the Amoskeag Company, the holding company for the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, one of the largest textile concerns in the country, Friday suggested to bondholders that they exchange their bonds for 35 per cent cash and 50 per cent in preferred stock on a basis of $85 a bond.

REVENUE FREIGHT LOADINGS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24 (AP)—The American Railway Association announces that revenue freight loaded during the week ended Dec. 17 was 516,794 cars, a decrease of 4439 less than in the preceding week and 64,374 less than the like week last year.

LARGER FALL PIG CROP

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24 (AP)—An increase of approximately 4 per cent in the total 1932 fall pig crop as compared with the previous year is announced by the Department of Agriculture.

GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION

General Motors Corporation announced today that the number of its employees in the United States increased 7818 during November. This represented the third consecutive monthly gain.

WHEAT PRICE TREND DOWN DURING WEEK

Long Liquidation Factor —Buying Power Thin— New Lows at Liverpool

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 24—Weakness in stocks and discouraging business developments were the main causes of a further decline in wheat prices this week.

Long liquidation was again a factor, with the general demand of a speculative sort decidedly thin. On the decline, the commission absorption broadened a little, but failed to bring about much of a rally.

During the week Liverpool made new lows for the season, and at Chicago new all time lows were registered for the May and July. December continued to hold firm, compared with the deferred months, with the open interest now only about 2,000,000 bushels.

Condition Is Lowest

The government report on winter wheat condition and acreage was capable of being construed either way, showing a larger acreage than expected, while the condition of 68.9 was the lowest ever known at this time of year. Late in the week there was heavy precipitation over the drought section, but the general expectation is there will be a heavy abandonment this winter owing to the low vitality of the plant over the greater part of the Southwest and West.

Canadian reports indicate that owing to low prices and the difficulty in disposing of the surplus stocks that a reduction in acreage is likely. Following the various artificial expedients for holding up prices for wheat which have been tried unsuccessfully both in this country and Canada the last few years, it is now generally admitted that a revision of the wheat acreage of the world and especially in North America is necessary if present conditions are to be improved.

Export buying of Canadian wheat has fallen off, and during the holiday period only a fair business is expected. Clearances from North America for the week fell off sharply, and apparently from now on Canada will have several months of keen competition.

Argentine Wheat Inferior

Domestic cash markets for wheat have not been quite so strong recently, but Missouri River markets reported firm premiums, and the current receipts have been absorbed easily. Milling trade was slow, entering the usual dull holiday and inventory period, the sales volume, however, being even smaller than normal.

Argentine reports now indicate a crop of wheat inferior in quality to last year, and not much larger than a year ago. Australian reports are still favorable, with a crop of about 200,000,000 bushels indicated.

New low prices were made for corn during the week, the liquidation being heavy while the demand was slow. Cash business on the whole has been quiet, country sales also have been light. Consumption on the farms has been heavier than a year ago, owing to the much colder weather.

BANQUE CANADIENNE NATIONALE INCOME

MONTREAL, Dec. 24—Banque Canadienne Nationale reports for the fiscal year ended Nov. 30, 1932, profits of $972,075, compared with $1,001,940 in the previous year.

After payment of dividends, provisions for pension fund and for federal tax, and payment to the provincial treasury, balance carried forward was $210,244 compared with $205,169 the year before.

Total assets at the year end amounted to $132,921,697, compared with $150,210,246 last year. Cash on hand and other cash assets amounted to $14,166,628 while quick assets were $67,544,969 or 57.12 per cent of the liabilities to the public.

COPPER RANGE TO USE NEW METHOD

Copper Range is planning a marked departure in crushing practice in the Michigan copper district, that of replacing steam stamps with cone crushers.

The new method will result, it is believed, in lower costs as the crushers will be electrically operated and will handle a larger tonnage more efficiently. These expectations are based on a long series of tests.

The problem presented by the malleability of the copper in the rock has been solved through removal of copper masses as they are freed by crushing and through the operation of crushers in series.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN

	1932	1931
Nov. gross	$764,735	$747,330
Net op inc	113,465	62,567
11 mos gross	9,666,799	10,493,437
Net op inc	1,676,203	1,645,795

COMMODITY EXCHANGES CLOSED

NEW YORK, Dec. 24—Although the security markets functioned, several New York commodity exchanges were closed today. Those lengthening the Christmas holiday, which will extend until Tuesday included the cotton, rubber, coffee and sugar, cocoa and hide exchanges.

BANK CLOSINGS FEWER

Banks closed the week just passed numbered 13, compared with 31 the previous week, the American Banker reports. One reopened and three new banks were formed. Closings for December to date number 77. November had 91. The year's suspensions now are 1411 with deposit liabilities $669,584,000.

EAGLE-PICHER MINING CO.

PICHER, Okla., Dec. 24—Eagle-Picher Mining & Smelting Co., which has 1000 men employed in its 25 mines in Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma district and in the $500,000 central mill opened in August at Commerce, probably will adopt the four-shift, six-hour day as a means of increasing employment.

DIVIDENDS CHANGES

Standard Statistics Co. reports a large increase in unfavorable dividend changes this week. The total was 54, compared with 29 last week and compared with 24 favorable actions.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

MONTREAL, Dec. 24—Canadian Pacific announces that at end of January it will close its Montreal hotel, The Place Viger, one of the best known hostelries in the city.

New York Bond Market

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Albany PWP 6s '48	28¾	28½
Albany & Susq 3½s '46	83	83
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	25	25
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	20	19½
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	8	8
Alleghany Valley 4s '42	92½	92½
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	76½	75½
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	28¾	28⅛
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	70¼	70¼
Amer Ice Co 5s '53	55	55
Amer Inter 5½s '49	76	75¼
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	65	65
Amer Smelting 5s '47	83	83
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	105¾	105½
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	105¾	105⅛
Amer T&T 5s '65	105⅛	105
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	106⅛	106⅛
Amer Type Founders 6s '40	29	29
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	91¾	91¼
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	83¾	83
Amer Writing Paper 6s '47	29½	29½
Anglo-Chile Nit 7s '45	2½	2½
Armour & Co 4½s '39	80	80
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	75	75
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	83½	83¼
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	93⅞	92¾
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	90	90
Atlanta & Danv 1st 4s '48	14	14
Atl Coast Line uni 4½s '64	45¾	45¾
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	38	38
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	101¼	101¼
Balt & Ohio 4s PLEWV div '41	68	68
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	65¾	64¾
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33tSa	61½	60½
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	24	23
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	31⅛	30¾
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	79¾	79¾
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	31	31
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	34	33
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	108¾	108¾
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	94¼	93
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	84	84
Boston & Maine 5s '55	62	62
Bklyn Ed 5s E '52	107½	107½
Bklyn Ed gen 5s '49	107½	107½
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	89¾	89½
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '57	106⅞	106⅛
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	104⅝	104⅝
Buff R & P 4½s '57	33	33
Bush Term con 5s '55	32	32
By Products Coke 5½s '45	43¾	43¾
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	64	64
Calif Petroleum deb 5½s '38	95½	95⅛
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	85	85
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	85¼	84⅞
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	85⅛	85⅛
Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	88	88
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	91	90½
Can North deb 6½s '46	102	101¾
Can North deb 7s '40	100	100⅝
Can Pacific deb 4s	66⅝	65⅞
Can Pacific 4½s '46	70	70
Can Pacific 4½s '60	72	72
Can Pacific 5s '44	84⅛	84⅛
Cen of Ga rfg 5½s '59	5¼	5¼
Cen Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51	72⅞	72⅞
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	78	78
Cen Pacific 5s '60	54	54
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	92	90
Certainteed 5½s '48	35½	34¾
Ches Corp 5s '47	63¼	63
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	99⅞	99⅞
Ches & O 4½s B	83	83
Chicago & Alton rfg 3s '49	41	41
Chicago B & Q 4½s '77	79¾	79¾
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	11¼	10
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	32⅛	31½
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89	43½	43½
Chicago M&StP cv 4½s '32 ct	45	45
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	4¼	4
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	14¼	13¾
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75 Reg	13	13
Chicago & Nw gen 3½s '87	36	36
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 C	14¼	13⅞
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	10½	10⅛
Chicago & Nw gen 5s '87	49	48
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	16¾	16¾
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	53½	52
Chicago RI&P gen 4s '88	50½	50½
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	19½	19
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	19¾	19¾
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	10	9½
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	96	95⅛
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	102¼	102⅛
Chicago Un Sta 5s '44	101	101
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	63	62
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	68	68
Chile Copper 5s '47	31	29½
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	97⅝	97⅝
Clev Mar 4½s	97	97
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	37	37
Colo Industrial 5s '34	26	26
Colo & So 4½s '80 A	47¼	47¼
Columbia & & E Co 5s deb '61	83¾	83
Columbia G & S 5s '52 May	83	83
Columbia Ry P L 4½s '57	94½	94½
Columbia Ry Pr L 5½s '42	104	104
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	100½	100
Con Gas 5s '57	103¼	103¼
Con Gas 4½s '51	100⅛	100
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	106½	106¼
Cuba Cane Sug Prod 6s '50	¾	¾
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	15¾	15¾
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	23½	23
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	78¾	78¾
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	88	88
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	31¾	31½
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	11	11
Detroit & Mich RR	25	25
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	96¾	96¼
Detroit Ed 5s '52	100⅝	100⅝
Detroit Ed 5s '49	101	101
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	89	88¾
Dold Packing 6s '42	65	65
Donner Steel rfg 7s '42	59¼	59
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	104⅝	104½
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	2½	2½
Erie RR 1st con 4s '96	63½	63½
Erie RR ref 5s '67	21½	21
Erie RR gen lien 4s '96	38	38
Erie RR gen 5s '76	21	20¾
Fla East Coast 5s '74	2⅝	2½
Gen Am Inv 5s '52	80	80
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	99	99
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102⅝	102⅝
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	103½	103½
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	1½	1⅛
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40 ct	1½	1
Goodrich 6s '45	44¾	44¾
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	78⅛	78⅛
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	79	79
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	98⅞	98⅞
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	101	101
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	39	39
Great Northern 7s '36 A	57½	56½
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	45⅛	45⅛
Houston Oil 5½s '40	46	45½
Hudson Coal 5s '62	31	31
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	82¼	82¼
Humble Oil 5s '37	102⅞	102¾
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	106⅛	106
Ill Central 4s '52	55	55
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	52	52
Ill Central 4¾s '66	30½	30¼
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	102	101¾
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	75½	75½
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	76	76
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	38	37½
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	45	44½
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	57½	57½
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	55	54½
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	3½	3½
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	37⅛	37⅛
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	21⅛	19⅞
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	27	26
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	24	23
Kan City Ft&Mem 4s '36	46¼	46¼
Kan City FtS&Mem 4s '36 ct	46½	46
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	103¼	103¼
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	54	54
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	43¾	43¾
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	89½	89
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	91¾	91¾
Kings Co Lt 5s '54	105½	105½
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	59	59
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	89	88⅝
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	62½	61½
Laclede Gas 5½s D	59	59
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97	75⅝	75⅝
L'Autaro 6s '54	3	2¾
Lehigh Val 5s 2003	36	35
Loew's Inc 6s '41	81	81
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	53⅞	53⅞
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	29¾	27⅞
Manhat Ry con 4s '90 ct	25⅛	25⅛
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	70	70
Meade 6s '45 ww	48	48
Metro Water 5½s '50	67¾	67
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	95¾	93⅞
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	77½	77½
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	77	76⅝
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	35	33¾
Min StP & SSM 5½s '78	48½	47¾
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	54	54
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	31½	31½
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	8¾	8¼
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	19¾	19½
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	19¼	18¾
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	19	19
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	19½	18¾
Mo Pacific 5s I '81	19	18¾
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	7¾	7⅛
Mobile & O 4s '38	61¾	61¾
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	51	51
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	85	84⅞
Nat Ry Co of Mex 4½s '26	1¼	1¼
Nat Steel 5s '56	78	77
Newark Gas 5s	104⅛	104⅛
New Eng T&T 5s '52	109	109
N J Pow & Lt 4½s '60	84	83½
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	57⅛	57¼
N O T & M 5½s '54	21	19
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	60	60
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	66	65
NYC&HR 4½s N 2013	38	37
NYC&HR 4s '42	66	66
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	43	42
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	47	47
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	11½	11
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	13¼	13¼
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	11	11
NY Dock Co 5s '38	32¾	32¾
NY Edison 5s '44 B	106⅝	106⅝
NY GEL H&P pur m 4s '49	101½	101½
NY GEH&P 5s '48	110¼	110¼
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '47	55½	55½
NY NH&H deb 4s '57	37	37
NY NH&H clt 6s '40	75	75
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	40	38
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	49½	49½
NY & Rich Gas 6s '51	103	102⅞
NY Railway inc 6s '65	⅝	⅝
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	104⅝	104⅝
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	37⅞	37
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	101½	101½
Norf Southern rfg A '61	2½	2½
Norf & W con 4s '96	98	97⅞
North Am Co 5s '61	85	85
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	80½	80½
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	102¾	102¾
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	53⅝	53⅝
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	65	64
Ont Pow Niag Falls 5s '43	100¼	100¼
Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46	103	102⅝
Otis Steel	18¼	18
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	104⅝	104⅝
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	106⅝	106⅝
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40 ct	28	28
Paramount Public 5½s '50	14	14
Parmelee Trans 6s '44	13½	13
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	93	93
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	88	87¾
Penn Railroad con 4½s '60	101¾	101
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	72	71¾
Penn Railroad 5s '64	79⅛	79⅛
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	85½	85½
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	99	99
Pere Marquette 4s '56	38½	38½
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	72	70¾
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	84½	84
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	98¾	98¾
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	58	57⅛
Phil & Real C&I 6s '49	42½	42½
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	101	101
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	80½	80
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	16½	15¾
Pub Svc E&G 4s	98½	98½
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	104	104
Purity Baking 5s '48	58⅛	58⅛
Read rfg 4½s A '97	83	82
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	46	46
Revere Cop & Br 6s '48	50	57
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	23½	23¼
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s ct	23½	23
Rio G & W 1st 4s '39	57	55
Rochester Gas 5s	103½	103½
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	18⅛	18
St Joseph Lead 5½s	90	90
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	36	35½
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	8⅛	7¾
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	6½	6
St Louis & SF 4½s ct sta	6¼	6⅛
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	8⅝	8⅝
St Louis & SF A ct	7¼	7
St Louis & SF B ct	7⅝	7½
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	85¾	85¾
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	57	57
Seabd AL rfg 4s '59 ct	1⅝	1⅝
Seabd AL fd	1¾	1¾
Seabd AL 6s	2	1¾
Seabd A L 6s ct	1¾	1⅝
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35 ct	¾	¾
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s B ct	1	1
Shell Pipe 5s '52	84	83
Shell Union 5s '47	83	81½
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	83	81½
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	99½	99½
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	35	34½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	98¼	98⅛
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	101⅝	101⅝
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	64	64
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	49	49
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	43½	43½
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	42¾	42¾
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	43	42¾
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	58⅛	58
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	15	15
Southern Ry can 5s '94	49⅛	48
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	20⅛	20
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	106½	106½
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104½	104⅛
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	97	96⅞
Studebaker 6s '42	43	42½
Syracuse Lt 1st 5s '51	107	107
Tenn Copper 6s B '44	55	55
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	94¾	94½
Texarkana 1st 5½s t'50	56	55
Texas Corp 5s '44	90	88½
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000	84	84
Tex &Pac 5s B '77	40½	40½
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	42	41¾
Third Ave 5s '37	89¼	89⅛
Third Ave adj 5s '60	21½	21¼
Union El L & P 1st 5s '57	103½	103
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	101¼	101¼
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	100	100
Union Oil Cal 6s '42	104½	104½
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	98¼	98¼
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	87¼	87¼
US Rubbert Co 5s '47	44¾	44½
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	64⅝	64⅝
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '64	66⅝	65
Utica Gas & Elec 5s '57	108	108
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 WW	23¼	23⅛
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	28½	27½
Vanadium 5s '41	43	43
Vera Cruz & P 4½s A '34	2	2
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42 ct	2⅛	8½
Wabash RR 3½s Om div '41	33	33
Wabash RR 4½s '78	4	4
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	55	55
Wabash RR 5s B '76	3¾	3¾
Wabash RR 5s D '80	3½	3½
Walworth 6s '45	24¾	24¾
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	18¾	18½
Warren Bros 6s '41	37	37
Western Electric 5s '44	90½	99½
Western Maryland 4s '52	50½	50½
Western Maryland 5½s '77	57½	56⅝
Western Pacific 5s A '46	24⅝	24¼
Western Union 5s '51	54	54
Western Union col 5s '38	68	68
Western Union 6½s '36	69	68
Western Union 5s '60	55	54⅛
Wheeling & L Erie con 4s '49	72	72
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	58	58
White Sew Mach 6s '36 xw	30	30
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	89½	89
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	52	51½
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	53¾	53¾

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Dec24	Last Dec23
3½s '47	102.20	102.20	102.20	102.20
1st 4¼s '47	102.7	102.4	102.5	102.6
4th 4¼s '38	104.2	103.28	104.2	103.29
4th 4¼s reg	103.28	103.28	103.28	103.26
US 3s '55	97.17	97.13	97.15	97.8
US 3¼s '49	99.4	99.2	99.4	99.2
US 3⅜s '43 Mar	102.5	102.	102.4	101.23
US 3⅜s '43 June	102.4	101.31	102.4	101.28
US 3⅜s '47	102.8	102.2	102.8	102.3
US 4s '54	106.10	106.4	106.10	106.1
US 4¼s '52	109.19	109.19	109.19	109.15

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	11⅝	11⅝
Antwerp 5s '58	77⅝	77⅝
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	40	40
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	40	40
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	40	40
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	39⅞	39⅞
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	40⅛	40⅛
Australia 4½s '56	68⅞	68½
Australia 5s '55	73¾	73¾
Australia 5s '57	74¼	74⅛
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	51	51
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	93⅞	93⅛
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	56	56
Belgium (King) 6s '55	94	93½
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	98⅛	98⅛
Belgium (King) 7s '55	102¾	102¼
Belgium (King) 7s '56	102½	102½
Berlin (City) 6s' 58	43	42½
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	51½	49
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	3¼	3¼
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	3½	3¼
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	4½	3¾
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	15	14¾
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	13½	12¾
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	69	69
Budapest (City) 6s '62	23⅞	23⅛
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	18	17⅛
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	18	17
Bulgaria 7½s '68	21½	21½
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	99	99
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	86	85¾
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	99	98⅞
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	8	7⅞
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	9½	9¼
Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61	12⅝	12½
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	7¾	7
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	4¾	4¾
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	5	4⅞
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	4¾	4¾
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	5⅛	5⅛
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '48	29	29
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	24	24
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	29⅝	29¼
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	29½	29¼
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	9¾	9¾
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	23	23
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	18	18
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('04) '44	90	90
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	40½	40½
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	10	10
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	71¼	71¼
Denmark (King) 6s '42	90¼	90¼
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32 sta	82	82
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 1st '40	36⅝	36⅝
Duke Price Power 6s '66	43⅞	43
Dutch EI 5½s Mar '53	99½	99½
Dutch EI 6s '47	100	100
Dutch EI sf 6s '62	100	100
Estonia Bank 7s '67	43½	43½
Finland 5½s '58	56	56
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	62	62
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	60¾	60¾
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	100⅛	100
Frankfort 6½s '53	40¾	39½
French (Rep) 7½s '41	126½	126⅛
German 7s '49	75½	75½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	60½	60½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	51½	51
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	51⅝	51⅛
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	60½	60½
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	40	40
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	56	56
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	42	42
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	55¾	54¾
Good Hope I&SW 7s '45	56	56
Graz 8s '54	45½	45½
Hamburg 6s 46	45	44
Harpen 6s '49 ww	66	66
Heidelberg (City) 7½s '50	53	53
Holland Am Line 6s '47	17¾	17¾
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s A '61	23¾	23¾
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s B '61	24¼	24¼
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	95	95
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	90	90
Italy (King) 7s '51	98¼	98
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	33½	33½
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	50	49¾
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	60¾	60¾
Karstadt 6s '43	26⅝	26
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	11	11
Kreuger & Toll 5s ct	10	10
Leipzig (City) 7s '47	52	52
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	80	80
Medellin 6½s '54	8	8
Miag Mill Mch 7s '56 xw	53½	53½
Milan (City) 6½s '52	84¼	84
New South Wales 5s '58	70¾	70¾
Norway (Mun) Bank 5s '67	74½	74½
Norway (King) 5s '63	78⅝	77¼
Norway (King) 6s '43	85⅛	85¼
Norway (King) 6s '44	84⅞	84¾
Norway (King) 6s '52	83⅝	83⅝
Norwegian El 5½s '57	67¼	67½
Nuremberg 6s '52	42½	42½
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	45¾	45¾
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	6	6
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	3⅝	3½
Peru (Gov) 6s '61	3½	3½
Poland (Gov) 6s '40	52⅛	52⅛
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	53	53
Porto Ale (City) 7½s '66	7½	7¼
Prussia 6½s '51	50⅛	50⅝
Prussia 6s '52	50⅛	50
Queensland (State) 7s '41	80	80
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	54	53⅞
Rhine Ruhr 6s '53	49½	49½
Rhinelbe 7s '46	56	56
Rima Steel Corp 7s '55	37	37
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	5⅝	5¼
Rio de Janeiro (City) 8s '46	8⅛	8½
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	8¾	8¾
Rome (City) 6½s '52	86⅝	85⅝
Rotterdam (City) 6s '64	100¼	100¼
Saarenbrucken (City) 6s '53	66½	66½
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	52	51⅝
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	15	15
Silesia Bk 6s '47	41¾	41¼
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	40	40
Sydney 5½s '55	66	66
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	96¾	96⅝
Taiwan Elec 5½s '71	42	41
Tokyo (City) 5s '52	32⅝	32⅝
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	44⅞	44
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	35⅛	35
Tyrol 7s '52	53½	53½
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	42½	42½
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	105¾	105½
Uni Stl W 6½s A '47	53	52⅞
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	53	52½
Uni Stl W 6½s C 51	53	53
Unterelbe 6s '53	52½	52
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '64	24⅝	24⅜
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	25	24⅝
Vienna 6s '52	57	57
Warsaw 7s '58	37	37
Westphalia El 6s 53	43¼	42¾
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	46½	46½

STRAIGHTENING OUT SWEDISH MATCH AFFAIRS

Company Shown to Possess Excellent Assets—To Meet Claims

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM—The affairs of the Swedish Match Company are at last beginning to show a semblance of straightening out after the period of chaos which followed the disclosure of Ivar Kreuger's financial irregularities last spring.

The period of moratorium came to an end on Dec. 1, and it was not found necessary to have it renewed. Indeed, it was indicated at a special meeting of shareholders on Nov. 29 that payment of interest on the 1931 debentures would be resumed on Jan. 2.

The situation, as disclosed by the investigations of the English firm of auditors, Messrs Price Waterhouse & Co., indicates that the company still possesses excellent assets—apparently about equivalent in value to its liabilities.

For the next few years, therefore, profits will be mainly taken up in meeting the claims of the various creditors. But a plan has been worked out by which a small sum will be set aside for payment of dividends as soon as claims against the company have been reduced by 30 per cent.

Share Value Lower

Under the scheme of reorganization approved at the special meeting and drawn up by the Reconstruction Committee appointed six months ago, the nominal value of the shares has been written down from 100 kroner (£5.8.0. at 18 kroner to the £) to 25 kroner. The total capital of the company will now be 90,000,000 kroner.

The board of directors has been reorganized, and will henceforth consist of six members chosen by the creditors and six nominated by the shareholders. Of the second group, three will represent Swedish interests, two British and one continental.

It has not yet been found possible to straighten out the relations of the company to the other members of the Kreuger & Toll group. As was stated at the meeting on Nov. 29 the books of neither the Swedish Match Company nor the International Match Company show any mutual indebtedness, but nevertheless the two companies have filed very considerable claims against each other.

In spite of this fact, the administrators were able to tell the meeting that "a very satisfactory and fruitful commercial collaboration" has been established between the two companies.

Coöperation Necessary

This coöperation is regarded as important, seeing that the two concerns jointly own or control, in whole or in part, more than 250 match factories in 43 different countries. In many cases, they exercise a monopoly, acquired in return for loans to the governments concerned.

One of the main difficulties of both companies arises out of these loans, for the majority of the bonds were pledged to Kreuger & Toll Ltd., and cannot be recovered. Consequently, the interest paid by the foreign governments is not available to help meet the companies' own liabilities.

The work of the Swedish Match Company Reconstruction Committee has already resulted in considerable economies of administration. Steps have also been taken to improve the quality of the company's product so as to offset any loss of reputation caused by the financial débacle of last March and to keep the company in the forefront of the world's match producers.

As a result of the steps taken and contemplated, it is believed the company can claim to be commercially and financially sound. It is admitted that its future is uncertain. But the Reconstruction Committee, while deprecating premature optimism, is able to say that the company's activities during the last months "have on the whole proceeded in accordance with and actually somewhat more satisfactorily than their calculations."

INCREASED EMPLOYMENT

LYNN, Mass., Dec. 24—An increase in employment of production workers in General Electric Company plants here the last few weeks over a year ago was reported by General Manager Darling. Improvement in orders received since summer had permitted the increase, he said. He predicted further improvement in the employment situation at the plants after Jan. 1. The plants employed about 10,000 workers in 1929, but only approximately half that number now are working.

FORECASTS BUSINESS STABILITY

In its current report, the United Business Service of Boston says that although some of the autumn gains have been lost, the trend of trade indicators in the second half of this year has been very encouraging. It points out that this is the first prolonged period of stability since the depression began. The service forecasts that activity will continue low during the initial months of 1933, but that volumes will hold above the minimum levels of 1932.

GAMEWELL CO. HAS LOSS

Gamewell Company and subsidiaries report for three months to Nov. 30 net loss of $8536 after charges and taxes against net income of $107,247 or 57 cents a share on the 119,304 common shares after preferred dividends in the three months to Nov. 30, 1931.

BANK CLEARINGS INCREASE

Bank clearings at 47 leading cities totaled $4,909,716,000 for the week ended Dec. 21, says Bradstreets, a gain of 20.9 per cent over the preceding week, but a decline of 28.5 per cent from a year ago. Outside New York, clearings were up 13 per cent, while the drop from 1931 was 30.4 per cent.

PARAMOUNT PUBLIX DEFICIT

Paramount Publix Corporation reports consolidated net loss for three months ended Oct. 1 of $5,206,887 after taxes and charges, but exclusive of capital losses charged to capital surplus.

New York Curb

By the Associated Press

INDUSTRIALS

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	Last
6 Ala Pow $7 pf	63	63	63
40 Allied Int Inv cv pf	3½	3½	3½
†50 Alum Co Am	44	43½	44
1 Am Cap A	1	1	1
2 Am Cap pf	6½	6½	6½
6 Am Cit P&LB	4⅛	4	4⅛
17 Am Cyan B	3½	3½	3½
1 Am & FgnP war	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
4 Am Founders	⅝	⅝	⅝
8 Am Gas & El	29⅝	29¼	29⅝
2 Am Invest	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
1 Am Invest war	½	½	½
4 Am Light & T	16½	16	16½
25 Am Mfg	10	10	10
1 Am Maracaibo	⅛	⅛	⅛
45 Am Sup Power	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛
3 Am Sup P 1pr	63	63	63
1 Am Ut & Gen pf	1	1	1
4 Anch Post F	1	1	1
1 Ark Nat Gas A	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
4 As G & El A	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1 As G & E	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
30 Atl Lobos	¼	¼	¼
11 Atlas Corp	7	6⅞	7
2 Atlas Corp war	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1 Autom Vot Mch	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
B			
11 Blue Ridge	2¾	2⅝	2¾
1 Buf N&EP 1pf (5)	90	90	90
1 Bulova Wat pf	12½	12½	12½
†25 Bunk Hill & S	15	15	15
C			
4 Cab & Wire B	1-16	1-16	1-16
1 Cen Pub S A	¼	¼	¼
31 Cities Service	2½	2¼	2½
1 Cleve El Ill (1.60)	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞
4 Colon Oil	⅝	⅝	⅝
†75 ColG&E cv pf (5)	85½	84¾	85½
5 Colum O&G vtc	⅝	⅝	⅝
1 Comwith Edis (5)	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛
†25 Com & So war	1-16	1-16	1-16
8 Comstock Tun	1-16	1-16	1-16
3 Con G&E Balt (3.60)	65	65	65
1 Cons Ret Strs	¼	¼	¼
1 Cont Secur	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
4 Cord Corp	6½	6½	6½
3 Creole Pet	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
2 Crown C Pet	⅝	⅝	⅝
D			
3 De Forest	7-16	5-16	5-16
1 Detroit Aircraft	⅛	⅛	⅛
†50 Duke Power	57	55	57
2 East G&F 6pf	54¼	53¾	54¾
16 East Sta Pow	2	1⅞	2
E			
12 Ed Elec Bos	171¼	171¼	171¼
1 Eisler Elec	1	1	1
63 El Bond & Sh	17	16½	16⅞
2 El Bond & Sh pf	40¼	40	40
2 El Pow As	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
25 El P&L Tnd pf A	8½	8½	8½
1 Elect Share	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
1 Emp G&F 8pf	14½	14½	14½
3 Europ El A	2¾	2¾	2¾
F			
8 Pageol	1-16	1-16	1-16
5 F E D Corp Stpd	3⅞	3¾	3⅞
2 Fisk Rub	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2 Ford M Can A	5⅛	5⅛	5½
1 Ford M Fran	4	4	4
1 Ford Mot Ltd	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
G			
8 Gerrard S A	⅝	⅝	⅝
11 Glen Alden	8¼	8	8¼
3 Globe Uderwr	4¼	4	4¼
8 Goldman Sachs	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
1 Graymur	16	16	16
10 Gt Atl & P nv	140¼	140¼	140¼
20 Gt A&P 1st pf	119¾	119¾	119¾
14 Groc Str vtc	½	½	½
†50 Gulf Oil Pa	27⅝	26⅝	26⅝
1 Hall Lamp	2	2	2
H			
3 Hecla Min	2¾	2¾	2¾
1 Hudson Bay M&S	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
I			
2 Imp Oil Can	7⅝	7½	7⅝
25 Indian P&L pf 6½	63	63	63
†16 Ins Co N Am	33½	33½	33½
1 Insuran Sec	½	½	½
1 Irving Air Ch	5	5	5
5 Ital Super deb rt	¼	¼	¼
L			
14 Leonard Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛
M			
1 Mass Util Asso	2	2	2
1 Memphis N Gas	3	3	3
5 Mid St Pet B vtc	¼	¼	¼
3 Mount Prod	3¼	3¼	3¼
1 Mount & Gulf Oil	⅜	⅜	⅜
N			
62 Nat Am Co	⅜	⅜	⅜
18 Nat Bellas Hess	1⅛	1	1⅛
50 Nat P&L 6% pf	63	63	63
1 Newberry (J J)	12¾	12¾	12¾
50 New Eng Pow pf	46	46	46
4 N J Zinc	26	25¼	26
1 N Y Tel 6½ pf	114½	114½	114½
1 N Y Transit	3¾	3¾	3¾
2 Niag Hud Pow	15	14⅞	14⅞
1 Niag Hud B war	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
13 Niag Hud C war	¼	¼	¼
1 Niag Share Md B .20	4¾	4¾	4¾
4 Niles-Bem-P	5	5	5
1 Nipissing Mines	1-16	1-16	1-16
5 North & So Am A	¾	¾	¾
4 Nor Pipe L (½)	5⅝	5	5
O			
10 Ohio Cop	⅛	⅛	⅛
4 Pac G&E 1pf (1½)	24¼	24⅛	24¼
2 Pan-Am Airways	26	25½	26
10 Pantepec Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛
P			
50 Pennroad (.37)	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛
1 Pa Wat & Pow (3)	52	52	52
1 Phoenix Sec	1-16	1-16	1-16
1 Pilot Radio A	2	2	2
1 Pioneer Gold (.24)	3¾	3¾	3¾
1 Pitney-Bowes (4%f)	3¼	3¼	3¼
1 Pruden Inv	4¼	4¼	4¼
4 Pub Ut Hold war	3-32	1-16	1-16
†75 Pub Util Sec P pf	1	1	1
1 Pub Ut Hold pf	3¼	3¼	3¼
†20 Pug Sd P 5 pf (5)	31	30	30
R			
4 Relian Intl A	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
1 Relin Manage	⅜	⅜	⅜
4 Reynolds Inv	⅛	⅛	⅛
9 Rossia Intl	1-16	1-16	1-16
†50 Ryerson & Son	7½	7½	7½
S			
†25 Safety Car H&L	19½	19½	19½
4 St Regis Pap	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
10 St Regis Pap pf	18	18	18
2 Schiff Co	9	9	9
5 Sec Corp Gen	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
5 Segal Lock	½	½	½
6 Selected Indus	1	1	1
1 Sel Ind (al ctf)	35¾	35¾	35¾
50 Seton Leather	2	2	2
1 Silica Gel ctf	½	½	½
5 Singer Mfg	96¾	96¾	96¾
8 Singer Ltd	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1 So C Ed C pf	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
1 South Pipe	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
40 St Oil Ind	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝
1 St Oil Ky	10¼	10¼	10¼
25 Sullivan Mach	3¼	3¼	3½
1 Swift & Co	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
50 Swiss-Am El pf	31	31	31
T			
10 Taggart	1	1	1
3 Teck-Hugh G	3¼	3¼	3¼
50 Thermoid pf	5	5	5
3 Trans-Lux	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
6 Tubize Chat Corp	4¾	4¾	4¾
U			
24 Unit Founders	1⅛	1	1
10 United Gas	1⅝	1½	1⅝
10 Un Lt & Pow A	3⅝	3½	3½
1 Un Lt & P cv pf	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
1 US ¾ Int Sec	⅜	⅜	⅜
1 US & I Sec pf	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
1 US Elec Pow	⅝	⅝	⅝
25 US Play Cd	11½	11½	11½
10 Unit Stores vtc	1-16	1-16	1-16
1 Unit Verde	2	2	2
50 UtahP & L pf	31	31	31
2 Utility Equities	2¼	2¼	2¼
1 Util Pow & Lt	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
V			
1 Van Camp	⅛	⅛	⅛
1 Van Camp pf	¼	¼	¼
W			
2 Wahl Co	¼	¼	¼
1 West Auto Sup A	9	9	9
1 Woodley Pet	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
Y			
3 Y Oil ¾ Gas A	1	⅞	1

DOMESTIC BONDS

(Sales in $1000)

Sales	High	Low	Last
8 Ala Pow 5s '51	92¼	91¼	91¼
1 Ala Pow 5s '68	82½	82½	82½
3 Ala Pow 5s '56	91	90¾	91
2 Alumin Co 5s '52	96½	96⅜	96½
2 Alumin Ltd 5s '48	56½	56½	56½
5 Am G&E 5s 2028	84½	84½	84½
1 Am G&Pw 6s '39	25	25	25
10 Am P&L 6s 2016	53½	52½	53½
7 Am Rad 4½s '47	94	93½	93½
7 Am Roll M 5s '48	44¼	43¾	44¼
1 Am Seat 6s '36	30	30	30
1 Appal Gas 6s '45	5	5	5
10 Appal Gas 6s '45 B	5	4⅝	4⅝
17 Appal El Pw 5s '56	88½	87¾	87¾
16 Ark P&L 5s '56	84¼	83¾	84
11 As Elec 4½s '53	40	39⅛	39⅛
12 As G&E 5s '50	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝
4 As G&E 5½s '77	25	25	25
6 As G&E 5s '68	19⅞	19¾	19⅛
6 As G&E 4½s '48	19	18¾	19
22 As G&E 4½s '49 C	19	18½	19
8 As Tel Ut 5½s '44 C	20¼	19⅛	19½
1 As Tel Ut 6s '33	37¼	37¼	37¼
1 As T&T 5½s '55 A	25	25	25
67 Balt & O 5s F '96	34⅝	33½	34½
1 Baldw Loco 5½s '33	79	79	79
10 Bell T Can 5s '55 A	97	96¾	97
5 Bell T Can 5s '57 B	96¾	96¾	96¾
1 Bell T Can 5s '60 C	95½	95½	95½
1 Broad Riv P 5s '54 A	41	41	41
2 Bklyn B G 5s A '67	103½	103½	103½
1 Bflo G El 5s '39	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1 Cap Ad 5s '53 A xw	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝
28 Caro P&L 5s '56	65	64¾	64¾
3 Cen Ill PS 4½s '67 F	71	71	71
5 Cen He 4½s '57 E	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
3 Cen Me 5s '55 D	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
1 Cen P&L 5s '56	64¾	64¾	64¾
5 Cen Pow 5s '57 D	71½	71½	71½
15 Cen P Svc 5½s '49	2¼	2	2
2 Cen P Sv 5½s '49 xw	2	2	2
2 Sen St El 5½s '54	38	37¾	37¾
14 Cen St El 5s '48	[illegible]		
28 Cen St P&L 5½s '53	35	34	34
6 Chi Dist E 4½s '70A	[illegible]		
2 Cities Sr 5s '66	[illegible]		
34 Cities Ser 5s '50	34⅝	34	34¾
6 Cit S Gas 5½s '42	[illegible]		
4 Cit S G Pipe 6s '43	54	53½	54
7 Cit S P & L 5½s '49	36⅛	35½	36⅛
3 Cit S Pow 5½s '52	35¾	35¼	35¾
17 Clec El Ill 5s '39	105½	105¼	105½
1 Clec E Ill 5s '54 A	106½	106½	106½
2 Comw'lEd 4½s '56 C	97¾	97¾	97¾
3 Comw'l Ed 4½s '60 E	97¼	97¼	97¼
25 Comw'l Ed 4s '81 F	89	88½	89
1 Comw'l Ed 5½s '62 G	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Comw'l Sub 5½s '48A	77¾	77¾	77¾
3 Commun P&L 5s '57	47	46¾	46¾
1 Conn L&P 4½s '56 C	102¾	102¾	102¾
21 Conn Riv P 5½s '52A	97¼	97	97¼
2 Con GE Lt&P 4½s'35	103½	103½	103½
1 Con GE LP Blt 4s'81	98½	98½	98½
9 Con Gas Ut 6s '43 A	25½	25⅛	25⅛
5 Consum P 5s '36	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
5 Consum P 4½s '59	102	101¾	102
15 Cont G&E 5s '58 A	55½	55	55½
4 Cont Sec 5s '42 A	50	50	50
1 Crane Co 5s '40	68	68	68
1 Cudahy P 5½s '37	90½	90½	90½
9 Dayton P&L 5s '41	105	104½	105
1 Denver G&E 5s '49	100	100	100
3 Derby G&E 5s '46	77	75	77
2 Det C Gas 6s '47 A	92½	92½	92½
3 Det C Gas 5s '50 B	89¼	88½	88½
6 Det Int Br 6½s '52	4½	3¾	3¾
1 East Ut Inv 5s'54 A	18	18	18
3 Ed El Ill 5s'35	102½	102½	102½
1 El Paso El 5s A	80	80	80
15 Elec P&L 5s 2030	36	35½	36
1 Empire Dis E 5s '52	46½	46½	46½
10 Fed Sugar 6s '33	2½	2	2
6 Fed Water 5½s '54	37¼	37	37
3 Fstone Cot M 5s'48	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛
1 Fstone Tire 5s'42	86¾	86¾	86¾
16 Fla P&L 5s'54	60¾	60	60¾
4 Fla P 5½s '79 A	57½	57½	57½
10 Gary E&G 5s'34 A	68⅞	67⅞	67⅞
5 Gatin P 5s'56	66¾	66½	66½
2 Gatin P 6s'41 B	46	46	46
1 Gen Bronze 6s'40	50	50	50
7 Gen W Wk5s '43 A	45¾	45½	45½
7 Geo Pow 5s'67	83⅞	83½	83⅞
1 Geo P&L 5s'78	53	53	53
3 Gillette 5s'40	100¼	100	100¼
1 Glidden Co 5½s'35	82	82	82
5 Gobel (A) 6½s'35 A	70	70	70
1 Godchaux S 7½s '41	80	80	80
8 Grand (FW) 6s'48	8	8	8
5 Great Nor P 5s'35	100½	100½	100½
4 Gulf Oil Pa 5s'47	99	99	99
4 Gulf St Ut 5s'56 A	72½	72½	72½
1 Hygrade Fds 6s'49 A	42½	42½	42½
5 Idaho Pow 5s '47	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Ill Pow 5s '33	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
1 Ill P & L 6s '53 A	63¾	63¾	63¾
2 Ill P & L 5½s '54 B	65½	65	65½
8 Ind & Mich 5s '55	96	95⅞	95⅞
5 Ind E 5s '51 C	73¼	73¼	73¼
2 Ind Svc 5s '50	30¾	30¾	30¾
28 Insull Ut Inv 6s '40 B	1	1	1
1 Interc P 6s'48 A ww	1¾	1¾	1¾
5 Inter P S 6½s'55 C	87	87	87
2 Inter Sec Am 5s'47	45	45	45
3 Inter I & S 5½sA'46	40½	40	40½
6 Inters Pow 5s '57	59½	59	59½
5 Inters P Svc 4½s'58	63¾	63¾	63¾
1 Jer C P&L 5s'47 B	99½	99½	99½
1 Kan P&L 5s'57 B	85	85	85
5 Ky Util 5s '69 I	70¼	70¼	70¼
5 Ky Util 5s '61 H	70	70	70
5 Lehigh P S 6s 2026 A	69¼	69¼	69¼
3 Lex Util 5s '52	70⅞	70⅞	70⅞
2 LibMcN&L 5s '42	49¼	49¼	49¼
4 LouisG&EKy 6s'37A	101⅛	101	101
1 LouG&EKy 4½s'61C	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
8 LouisP&L 5s '57	86½	86	86½
6 Man P 5½s '51 A	37	35	35
1 Mass Gas 5s '55	84½	84½	84½
1 Metro Ed 5s '62 F	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞
3 MidWUt 5s '32	5½	5⅛	5½
1 Mid W Ut 5s '33	5	5	5
3 MidlandValRR 5s'43	37	35	37
6 MidWUt 5s '34	5	5	5
12 MidWUt 5s '35	5¼	5	5¼
3 MilwGLt 4½s '67	99	98¾	99
1 MinnP&L 4½s '78	74	74	74
2 MinnP&L 5s '55	82	79	82
5 MissP&LCo 5s '57	75¼	75¼	75¼
2 Miss Pow 5s '55	65	65	65
9 MoP&Lt 5½s '55 A	85¼	85¼	85¼
2 MonWP 5½s'53B	71¼	71¼	71¼
4 MontLH@P 5s'51A	93½	93½	93½
1 MunSS 6½s '37	10¾	10¾	10¾
15 Narragan 5s '57	102	101¾	101¾
1 Natl El P 5s '78	2¼	2¼	2¼
6 Natl Food 6s '44	31	31	31
11 Nat P&L 5s 2030 B	60	59	59
10 Nat Pb Svc 5s'78	17⅛	17	17⅛
2 Nat Tea 5s'35	80½	80½	80½
3 Nev Cal E 5s'56	64	64	64
1 N Amster Gas 5s'48	100¾	100¾	100¾
12 N Eng G&E 5s'50	55½	54½	54½
5 N Eng G&E 5s'48	56¾	56¾	56¾
5 N Eng G&E 5s'47	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝
2 N Eng Pow 5½s'54	58½	58¼	58½
7 N Orl P S 4½s'35	56¼	55¾	56¼
1 NY&West Lt 4s 2004	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
14 NYPw&Lt 4½s'67	95½	95	95¼
13 NY StatE&G 4½'80	85	84¼	85
1 NY StatG&E 5½'62	93¾	93¾	93¾
6 N Am L&P 6½'56A	40¾	40⅛	40⅛
4 N Oh P&L 5½s'51	100	100	100
7 N State P 5½s'40	85	84⅞	84⅞
1 N State P 4½s'61	93½	93½	93½
5 Ohio Pow 4½s'56 D	95¾	95¾	95¾
1 Okla G&E 6s '40 A	72	72	72
7 Okla G&E 5s '50	86¾	86¾	86¾
5 Pac G&E 4½s'57 E	99¼	99¼	99¼
3 Pac G&E 4½s'60 F	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
1 Pac G&E 5s'55 D	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Pac G&E 5½s'52 C	105¾	105¾	105¾
3 Pac P&L 5s '55	65½	65½	65½
1 Pac Wes Oil 6½s'43	67½	67½	67½
2 Palmer Louis 6s '38	81	81	81
2 Pen C P&L 4½s'77	74	74	74
1 Pen El 4s '71 F	70	70	70
5 Pen Docflk & W 6s'49	30	30	30
5 Pen-Oh Ed 5½s'50 B	63½	63	63
1 Pen Wat&P 5s'40	105¼	105¼	105¼
8 Peo Gas L&C 4s'81 B	88¾	88½	88¾
10 Peo Gas L&C 6s'57 C	104⅝	104½	104⅝
1 Phila El P 5½s '72	106½	106½	106½
2 Phil S G&E 4½s'57	103	103	103
5 Piedmnt El 6½s'60 A	62½	62¼	62¼
1 Pitts Coal Co 6s '49	89	89	89
12 Pow C Can 4½s 59B	41	39	41
2 Pow Cor NY 5½s 47	66	66	66
2 Procter & G 4½s 47	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Pow Sec Corp 6s 49	60	60	60
1 Pub S N Ill 4½s 80E	86	86	86
2 Pub S N Ill 4½s 81F	86¼	86¼	86¼
16 Pub S N Ill 6½s 37G	105	104¾	105
3 Pub Sv Okla 5s 57D	71½	70	71½
5 Pub Sd P&L 5½s 49	64½	64½	64½
6 Pug Sd P&L 4½s 50D	60¾	60	60¾
9 Safe Har W 4½s 79	99½	99¼	99¼
5 Shwg W&P 4½s 67A	59¾	59	59¾
3 Shwg W&P [illegible]	[illegible]	59½	59½
1 ShawW&P 4½s '70D	59¾	59⅝	59⅝
7 ShawW&P 5s '70C	70	68⅝	70
4 Sierra&SanF 5s B '49	86¾	86¾	86¾
6 SEP&L 6s 2025Axw	68¼	68¼	68¼
1 SoCalEd 5s '39	106½	106½	106½
4 SoCalEd 5s '51	104½	104½	104½
1 SoCalGas 4½s '61	92¼	92¼	92¼
5 SoIndG&E 5½s '57	104¾	104½	104¼
1 SoNatGas 6s'44 sta	44¼	44¼	44¼
13 So'westG&E 5s '57A	77	75½	77
6 So'w L&P 5s'57 A	64	63¼	64
1 Staley Mfg 6s'42	74	74	74
1 Stand G&E 6s'35ct	60	60	60
1 Stand G&E 6s'51	46¼	46¼	46¼
1 Stand G&E 6s'66	47¾	47¾	47¾
4 Stand P&L 6s'57	47¼	46¾	47¼
2 Sun Oil 5½s'39	102	102	102
5 Superpw Ill 4½s'68	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝
3 Swift & Co 5s'44	102½	102½	102½
8 Tex El S 5s '60	84½	83½	84½
29 Tex P&L 5s '56	87½	86¼	87½
1 Tex P&L 5s '37	100¾	100¾	100¾
6 Toledo E 5s '62	12⅝	12¼	12¼
1 Toledo Ed 5s '47	105	105	105
7 Ulen & Co 6s '44	13	12¼	13
1 Union Am In 5s'48A	74	74	74
8 Un Gulf Cor 5s '50	100⅝	100¼	100⅝
1 Un L&P 6½s '74	50½	50½	50½
4 Un L&P 6s '75	50¾	50¼	50¾
5 Un L&P 5½s '59	69	69	69
5 Un L&Ry 5½s '52	52¾	52¾	52¾
2 Un L&Ry 6s '52 A	77	77	77
25 US Rub 6s '33	91	90½	91
2 Utah P&L 4½s '44	64	64	64
1 Utica G&E 5s '52 A	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Van Swer 6s '35	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
1 Virg Pow 5s '42	101	101	101
3 Virg Pub S 6s '46	51	51	51
1 VirgPubS 5½s '46 A	70	70	70
3 West Pa 5s 2030	53½	53½	53½
6 WTexUt 5s'57A	49	48⅝	48⅝
6 WUnG&E 5½s'55A	82½	82	82
1 WiscElP 5s'54A	100¼	100¼	100¼
3 WiscP&L 5s'58F	83	83	83

FOREIGN BONDS

Sales	High	Low	Last
1 BuenAirPr 7½s '47	27½	27½	27½
1 Cauca Val 7s 48	6½	6½	6½
6 Cent Bk Ger 6s 52A	43¼	41¾	43¼
8 Cent Bk Ger 6s 51B	53½	53¼	53½
11 Chile Mtg Bk 6s 31	10	9⅝	10
2 Com Prvt Bk 5½s 37	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝
2 Danzig Port 6½s 52	39	39	39
1 Europ El 6½s 65 xw	62	62	62
9 Fin R M Bk 6s 61	38⅞	37½	37½
12 Ger C Mun 7s 47	49¾	48¾	49¾
16 Ger C Mun 6s 47	50	49½	50
4 Isotta Fras 7s '42 xw	63¼	63¼	63¼
1 MsFeld ME 7s '41 xw	47¼	47¼	47¼
1 Maranhao Brzil 7s'58	6¼	6¼	6¼
1 Medellin Col 7s '51	11	11	11
2 Pomerania E Co 6s'53	48	48	48
2 Prussia El 6s '54	54¼	54¼	54¼
6 Rio De Jan 6½s '59	5⅛	5	5⅛
1 Ruhr Gas 6½s '53 A	52	52	52
28 Russ 6½s ctf NC 19	1¾	1½	1½
1 SaarBasinCon7s'35	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
1 Santa Fe Arg 7s'45	15	15	15
1 Santiago Chile 7s'49	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
7 Stinnes 7s'46 xw	50	50	50
6 Terni Elec 6½s'53	69¼	69	69
1 Tietz (L) 7½s '46 xw	60	60	60
1 Un Ind 6½s'41	57½	57½	57½

XD Ex-dividend. EX First sale since ex-dividend date or dates. XR Ex-rights. a Plus extra or extras. b Including extra or extras. d Payable in scrip. e Paid last year. f Payable in stock. g Paid so far this year. h Cash or stock.

ZIROVNICE

Have You a Camera? The joy of taking snapshots in early spring is doubled when your camera is equipped with a good Lens.

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MINISTRY of COMMERCE
SECTION II D, PRAGUE

MARKETS AT A GLANCE

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK

Stocks: Steady; holiday dullness prevails.

Bonds: Irregular; United States Governments higher.

Curb: Steady; list stagnant.

Foreign exchanges: Irregular; French franc steadies.

Cotton and sugar closed.

CHICAGO

Wheat: Firm; preholiday evening up.

Corn: Steady; weather favorable.

Cattle: Nominal; steady to 40 higher for week.

Hogs: Full steady.

FOREIGN

Paris—Trading on the Bourse was unanimated owing to the approaching holiday and price fluctuations were significant, but the tone of the market was firm. The Bourse will remain closed until Tuesday.

Berlin—Prices on the Boerse were favorably influenced by the Government's job creation program and improved slightly. The closing was firm.

London—Stock Exchange closed until Wednesday.

GOLD FROM EUGLAND

NEW YORK, Dec. 24 (AP)—Another shipment of British gold to this country in connection with Great Britain's payment on her DeDc. 15 war debt installment, arrived today on the steamship Carinthia. The shipment totaled £2,300,000, or roughly $10,000,000. The consignment was made to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

APPLETON COMPANY HAS LOSS

Appleton Company, southern cotton goods manufacturer formerly located at Lowell, reports for year ended Oct. 29, 1932, a net loss after depreciation of $25,227, which compares with a net profit of $127,976 in the year ended Oct. 31, 1931.

BRITISH REVENUES

LONDON, Dec. 24—Exchequer receipts during the week ended Dec. 17 amounted to £11,750,292 and expenditures, £44,542,638. Floating debt on Dec. 17 amounted to £978,525,000, compared with £942,510,000 on Dec. 10 and £731,170,000 on Dec. 19, 1931.

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Reading May Earn 85 Cents a Share On Common Stock

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24—On a decrease of 19.5 per cent in car loadings it is estimated Reading Company for November will show gross of about $4,100,000, and that net railway operating income will again exceed $1,000,000. Estimated gross would compare with $4,976,844 in October and estimated net with $1,711,486 in October. October gross and net established new highs for the year, and the decrease in November reflects seasonal contraction in business. In November, 1931, gross was $5,253,499 and net operating income $1,407,968.

Final results for 1932 will depend on the showing for December, but in any event net will show a substantial increase over 1931. For 10 months ended October net was $3,275,026 after charges, equal after dividend requirements on first and second 4 per cent preferred to 67 cents a share on 1,399,782 shares of common. Even after deducting dividends on the two preferred issues for the entire year, which require $2,798,474, Reading for 10 months shows a balance for the common of $476,552, equal to 34 cents a share on the common.

Barring unforeseen contingencies, it is estimated Reading for 1932 will show net income after all charges of rising $4,000,000, against $3,314,928 in 1931. This would be equivalent after deducting preferred dividends to 85 cents a share on the common, against 37 cents last year. With a good December this might even be topped.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL LOSS

CHICAGO, Dec. 24—With November net railway operating income estimated at about $1,050,000, Illinois Central probably had a net loss of a little over $300,000 after charges for the month. Gross for November was about $7,100,000. In November, 1931, gross was $8,862,752, net railway operating income was $1,754,861 and net income after charges was approximately $290,000.

ITALIAN BOND ISSUE

MILAN, Italy, Dec. 24—Instituto Nobiliare Italiano, which was formed a year ago to finance Italian industry, is testing the market through an issue of 100,000,000 lire of nine-year 5 per cent bonds at 98 per cent on behalf of a group of industrial concerns. Further large operations are likely.

CEMENT PRICE ADVANCE

NEW YORK, Dec. 24—International Cement Corp. has advanced Portland cement as of Dec. 30 an average of 29 cents a barrel in greater New York territory, including northern New Jersey, Westchester County and Long Island.

News of Art, Music and the Theater

Sculpture, Ancient and Modern

By FRANK RUTTER

London

ARE there elements in sculpture which remain unaffected by considerations of time and place? An ambitious effort to show that "sculpture is always the same" has been made in a remarkable loan exhibition, organized by the modern sculptor, Mr. Leon Underwood, and held in Sydney Burney's galleries, 13 St. James's Place. This exhibition, which ranges in time from the prehistoric to the contemporary, and in place from Mexico to Africa and Polynesia, has brought together about 150 works, mostly from private collections, with the aim of demonstrating that there are "elements in sculpture which remain unchanged by time or by the style of master, school or period."

Yet what has struck visitors most forcibly has been the immense diversity in this varied display. After reading Mr. Leon Underwood's eloquent essay in the catalogue, the visitor is puzzled to find the "essential similarity" that is supposed to exist between Aztec, African, Chinese, Egyptian, Greek, Italian, Indian and Marquesan sculpture of different periods, and the critical observer tends to look askance at the bold unifications suggested by Mr. Underwood.

The gist of the matter would appear to be that while certain technical methods have a kind of continuity, persisting through the ages, the qualities of expression differ considerably and are affected by time and place. Let us consider, however, the organizer's arguments in favor of unity.

Mr. Underwood considers that there are three main factors in the creation of sculpture: the rhythm of materials, the rhythm of the sculptor's motive and the quality of the sculptor's personal vision. Unfortunately for us, he does not explain exactly what he means by "rhythm," a word capable of more than one interpretation. But though a clear definition would be helpful, we can understand that certain qualities are peculiar to certain materials, and that good craftsmanship aims at retaining the intrinsic quality inherent in wood, stone, metal or whatever material is used, this quality being independent of time and place.

Secondly, we can follow Mr. Underwood when he broadly divides the second factor into two main categories, the repose motive ("static") and the dance motive ("dynamic"), and we can agree that certain sequences of curves and lines, suggesting respectively repose or movement, are more or less constant and are independent of time and place. But even here difficulties arise because, as Mr. Underwood himself admits, there are sculptures on the border line between static and dynamic.

But if there is one thing which this exhibition has proved it is that the dominant factor is the third, the quality of the sculptor's personal vision; and so long as human beings are affected by their environment, this is bound to be influenced by considerations of time and place.

In truth, repose and movement are not the only motives which actuate a sculptor, and the resemblances occasioned by the use of identical materials are small things in comparison with immense differences in mental outlooks, differences of thought and differences of emotion. Archæologists and anthropologists may find much to interest them in the grotesque and sometimes fearsome heads and figures fashioned by Aztec, African or Polynesian craftsmen, but surely it is impossible to deny the basic difference between these semicivilized works, so often inspired by and expressive of fear, and the serene fearlessness of Greek sculpture in the sixth and fifth centuries B. C., or the exquisite devotion of the Gothic figures carved in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries of our era.

Good craftsmanship is desirable in all ages and in all places, but what is of most importance to the world is what the sculptor does with his skill, what thoughts and emotions his work expresses.

In the arguments advanced by Mr. Underwood, one detects a certain amount of special pleading, and our suspicions are confirmed when we note that the contemporary sculpture in this exhibition is practically limited to a small group of "modernist" sculptors, who never scruple to distort natural form in the desire to produce some novel effect. Further, the selection of the loan exhibits, in which semicivilized works constitute the majority, and European work of the Renaissance and subsequent centuries is sparsely represented, suggests that an undeclared aim of this exhibition has been to give the authority of ancient precedents to certain modern practices in art.

We all know that during the last two decades certain artists have been much influenced by the forcible simplicity and crude emotionalism of savage art. This exhibition certainly proves that a modern like Modigliani can successfully revert to savagery, so that his flattened, elongated heads can be hung with perfect propriety beside an African head. But this exhibition also tends to prove that in all periods of high civilization, whether in Egypt, Greece, China, Italy or France, sculptors have treated the forms of nature with respect and reverence. They sometimes simplify, they sometimes exaggerate, but they do not willfully falsify. As an example of this falsification, I may cite a bronze by Matisse, in which a human thigh is given a smaller circumference than the calf below. There is nothing in art or in nature to justify this kind of falsification.

It is no doubt well that the modern artist should learn all he can from the art of all countries and all periods, but it is still more important that he should distinguish between noble and ignoble use of skill. That much may still be achieved by following the classic tradition is proved by the work of the late Gaudier-Brzeska, who was particularly well represented in Mr. Burney's exhibition. Even the most advanced modernists accept Gaudier-Brzeska as a master, but it is noteworthy that his fine stone group, "Mother and Child," and his bronze figure, "Dancer," respect not only nature but also tradition, the first being full of Greek feeling, the second emulating the vigor of a Renaissance bronze.

Incidentally it may be mentioned that the same lesson is enforced by two small limestone Egyptian statuettes, now being shown at Messrs. Spink's galleries. Dating from the early part of the IVth Dynasty—that is to say, about 5000 years old—these figures of a man and a woman are supremely realistic. They have in abundance the quality of life, a quality which does not depend on "time and place," but does depend very much on the vision of the artist.

'Fine Prints of the Year'

By E. C. SHERBURNE

New York

BROOKLYN MUSEUM is showing through December the collection called "Fine Prints of the Year," annually assembled in London, with 60 plates by artists of Great Britain and the Continent selected by Mr. Malcolm L. Salaman, and 40 by American artists selected by Miss Susan A. Hutchinson, curator of the museum's print department.

A thoroughgoing skill that always eludes the pitfall of dryness went into "Sand Cart, Siena," by Mr. E. Owens Jennings. A horse and donkey, harnessed to the cart, are drawn meticulously, with all their accouterments. They are feeding together from a bag of hay on the ground, and constitute the central dark accents in the composition. Nearby stands their driver, and in the distance a great bank of apartment houses, with an enormous variation of incidental detail and many incidental figures. The components of this background are kept steadily in hand by controlling the assemblages of light and dark values in relation to the foreground subject.

"Tentallon," by Sir D. Y. Cameron, is one of those monumental landscapes for which he is famous, a somber ruined castle being the center of interest, and dramatic contrasts reënforcing the whole scheme of lighting. He does not hesitate to use line frankly to inclose the mass of a stretch of herbage, indication of his indifference to the easy and often empty effects to be gained with imitative textures. Grandeur is in "Excent Farm and Hindseer," by Sir Frank Short, with its large sweep of line in a curving river bank, and the large descending volumes of two great hills. These two prints simply exhale serenity and bigness of feeling.

Strong in individual note are Mr. Edmund Blampied's "En Promenade," with one of the lumbering horses that he draws so graphically in action pulling a victoria and two complacent passengers; Mr. G. L. Brockhurst's "Dorette," a head so completely realized in terms of drawing and lighting that it would count when seen at a distance; Mr. Percy Smith's "Tube Train, Morning," with its extraordinary variation of the scale of figures made possible by compositional depth; Mr. Stanley Anderson's "The Gleaners," with its definitely characterized personages at a bookstall; Mr. Eugene Higgins's "A Wanderer," elemental in its relating of man to nature, and slightly humorous in its carefree air; Mr. Childe Hassam's conveyance of a notion of time and place in "Belfast American Elms," a Maine scene; Mr. Tabor Salle's discovery in "A Poor Hungarian Girl" of a pictorial theme in the tangle of the say-eyed subject's hair, and Mr. S. Van Abbe's "The Revoke," an anecdote of the tenseness and scowls that a bridge table chump can cause blandly.

In Dame Laura Knight's "Trio Gymnastique" there is a dominant effect of design, with the summarized trapeze figures picked out of the darkness by a spotlight shaft from below. This artist uses simplification sensibly, with no resort to the three-cornered distortions and unpleasant dislocations that too often pass for abstractions in modernist art. In similar vein, in different setting, is Mr. Arthur Briscoe's "Mizzen Topmast Crosstrees," with the bulk of a sailor set among the slender lines of the rigging. Closest to modernism, and still escaping excessivism, is Mr. Vernon Hill's "The Chase," with its use of a formalized feminine figure with bow-and-arrow, in a well-considered composition that makes use of a hound and a stag, running.

Interest in Mr. Levon West's "Peddlers, Venice," centers in a great, dark archway back of a gondola with two figures. Reflections in the water complete the pictorial scheme. Emphasis upon verticals is strong in "Wells in the West," by Mr. Roi Partridge, with the soaring structures erected by the oil pumpers brushed at the top by tall, slender, plumed trees. Miss Clara Mairs uses design to the ends of comedy in her spotting of romping donkeys and dogs in silhouette in "Farm with Pond." Mr. Marin Battigelli devises a strong contrast of forms in placing the soft bodies of sheep in front of a tree that ascends in hard zigzags, and introducing the figure of a boy with a flute, in "Pastorale."

Portraits include Mr. Francis Dodd's study of Mr. Stanley Anderson, done with a large command of cross-hatching; Mr. Walter Tittle's picture of Mr. G. Bernard Shaw, all swirling lines in the oversize eyebrows, in the wrinkles of good humor and in the rampant beard. Seldom does a portrait of a musician convey sufficiently the feeling for an artist in action, but Mr. Alfred Hammerback's interpretation of Mr. Ernst Glaser assures us that this man can play, for there are running across the violinist's face those mobile lines that connote volatility of thought and feeling, and his bow hand is indicated as in firm yet lightly poised movement. Mr. Malcolm Osborne depicts Sir Frank Short seated at his etching bench, relaxed in contemplation of his progress on a plate. In the background is the great wheel of a plate press. A large assembly of etching tools is strewn on the bench and hanging on the wall. The diagonal of the skylight dormer reflects attention, as it were, upon the subject's head.

"On the Suffolk Coast," by Mr. Martin Hardie, is remarkable for its emotional use of line in the handling of different textures and forms in a scene that includes a tumble-down stable with a thatched roof, and a lone idler beside a watercourse. Individual to the artist is the rambling line in Mr. Mahonri Young's "Burro and Juniper Tree." The patterns into which the timbers in "Subway Excavation" fall captured the fancy of Mr. Abbo Ostrowsky. Mr. Leonard Squirrel has a seemingly exhaustless command of variety in the presentation of shapes and lines, lights and darks, in his management of aquatint. Movement, in contrast to stillness, is conveyed in Mr. W. Russell Flint's "Clatter and Whirl, Granada" with its four dancers and its seated tambourinist. Crisply and strongly turned are the three-dimensional planes of Mr. Ian Strang's "Penshurst Place, Kent."

The Radio City Music Hall

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

QUESTION was of a light-haired man, or a dark-haired, at Radio City Music Hall the other afternoon at practice hour. To visitors being escorted about the lobbies came the sound of a baritone voice, in association with choral voices and orchestral instruments; and the song was the air of the Toreador from "Carmen." Only two men in the world, perhaps, have such power of tone and such breadth of vocal style as the unseen artist gave evidence of through the doors of the auditorium; one of them the Russian, Mr. Feodor Chaliapin, and the other the Italian, Mr. Tita Ruffo. Which must it be? Hardly Mr. Chaliapin; for he lately sailed from here for Europe. Provided the rehearsal is informal and the participants are in their street clothes, a look inside and a glance at the stage should give the answer. And sure enough, away off there, the central figure of a seated assemblage of men and women, appears Mr. Ruffo, a vast walking-stick slanting down beside him—a veritable Hercules with his club.

Could it, though, be Mr. Chaliapin, unexpectedly returned? No, indeed; it is beyond all doubt Mr. Ruffo, by proof of his black hair.

An Italian grand opera baritone, singing to accompaniment of an American popular orchestra—some conflict of idea there, we may be sure. But could the smooth flow of tone and the polished phrasing of the one suffer deflection or marring by reason of the rough sonorities and jerky rhythms of the other? Never! Singers of the Herculean type are invariably gentle in their ways. They conquer with bel canto; they prevail by force of melody beautifully expressed.

Concerning the Radio City Music Hall as a temple of the arts of tone, it will unquestionably be large enough for the most elaborate presentations, whether in concert or opera form. It will take care of any sort of gala nights or festivals that can, within musical and dramatic reason, be devised. Wagner's tetralogy on the story of Seigfried could be brought to sumptuous and grandiose realization here. Mahler's "Symphony of the Thousand" could be performed on an appropriate scale. But opera of the regular subscription-season kind would scarcely belong in so vast a space, unless the eye and ear of the public can be trained anew. Neither would orchestral concerts of the conventional order fit the place; though there can be no gainsaying that an audience of upwards of 6000 under the big ceiling here in winter ought to enjoy itself as well as does a throng of 10,000 in the open air at Lewishon Stadium in summer.

Numerous facts and fictions are involved in the matter. Hitherto, a concert hall with parquet, loges and balcony, and an opera house with orchestra seating space, parterre and grand tier boxes, dress circle, balcony and top gallery, have been the ideal. Are we going to change all that? If the interests of general comfort and convenience are at all consulted, there can be only the reply, "Yes." In the Radio City Music Hall we have what the architects tell us is a functional scheme of design, everything adapted to its use; and certainly it is decorated with a charm, an elegance and a persuasion that make the old-school plan of things look rather tawdry and unconvincing.

At the same time, the new hall, or theater—call it what we like—is a tremendously broad flinging-out of the banner of civic pride. It is a good deal for the community to live up to. It is nothing less than a terrific challenge to public good manners. A somewhat more practical, everyday attachment to Radio City for the cultivation of music and the drama is the RKO Roxy Theater, with seating capacity close, one way or the other, to that of Carnegie Hall or of the Metropolitan Opera House. It is comparatively plainlooking; but it would take the decoration of fine sound by singers or instrumentalists handsomely, and would accommodate just about the number of listeners that composers ordinarily have had in mind when writing "Rigoletto," "Faust," Symphony in C minor, "Hero's Life" tone poem, or whatever other masterwork.

Literature or Theater?

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

LITTLE THEATER (People's National Theater) — "Getting Married," a disquisitory play, by G. Bernard Shaw, revived Nov. 25, 1932; King's Theater, Hammersmith—"The Only Way," adapted from Charles Dickens's "A Tale of Two Cities" by Freeman Wills and Frederick Langbridge, revived Dec. 1, 1932.

Thirty-five or forty years ago Mr. G. Bernard Shaw was employing all his considerable influence as dramatic critic on the Saturday Review to cause the failure of romantic "heroical" dramas like "The Only Way," in order that the stage might be left free for a new and, as he thought, a better kind of play. The sort of play which he desired to see produced is admirably exemplified in "Getting Married." The issue and triumph of Mr. Shaw's campaign are part of the history of England, and the result is that, whereas in the nineties all the advantages were on the side of "Getting Married" (or would have been, had it then been written) today the position is exactly reversed. It is "Getting Married" that is a brilliant specimen of a type of entertainment with which we have grown a trifle overfamiliar; whilst, paradoxical as the words may seem when used of a drama that has been acted more than 4000 times, the new idea, the unaccustomed thrill, the fresh delight is "The Only Way." "Getting Married" gives the sort of pleasure which, in smaller degree, has been afforded by any number of intellectual comedies during the last 20 years. The theatrical excitements of "The Only Way" are quite unparalleled in the modern serious drama. It is assuredly time for them to be brought back.

What are the respective merits of these two kinds of drama? Intellectually, "Getting Married" is an easy winner. It discusses the problems of the day before yesterday with amazing vivacity and a good deal of wisdom. It makes terrific and dazzling play with all the weapons in the armory of wit, from the rapier to the bludgeon. But it dates. It is based on the theory that plays which have no immediate relevance to the questions of the time in which they are written are trivial, and it suffers from the fact that when these questions are no longer current such plays as have this relevance lose three-quarters of their force and power. Legal changes have made some of the dialogue of "Getting Married" obsolete; and an alteration in the economic status of women has made the problem of its most attractive character, Lesbia Grantham, the educated, intelligent and self-respecting woman, the direct converse of what it is represented to be in the play.

"Getting Married" is often said to be a tour de force. Mr. Shaw is supposed to have shown in this piece that he can hold the attention of an audience for close on three hours without telling them a story of any kind. It is said to be merely a conversation, a demonstration that it is possible to write an enthralling play lacking any vestiges of plot. This, of course, is not true. "Getting Married" has a story, just as "Romeo and Juliet" has a story. In fact, in both cases the story is practically the same. In the one play, Romeo and Juliet were going to get married, and did; in the other Cecil Sykes and Edith Bridgenorth were not going to get married, and did. That is one difference between them. Another is the fact that Shakespeare took the trouble to tell his story vividly, and Mr. Shaw hardly took the trouble to tell his story at all.

In this respect, "The Only Way" is enormously superior to "Getting Married." It tells an exciting tale with full theatrical effect, and it makes one character at least vivid and real. "The Only Way," too, takes increase upon the stage. There are things in it brought out in Sir John Martin-Harvey's performance as Sidney Carton that are not apparent in the script of the play. Brilliant as are Mr. George Hayes, Miss Edith Sharpe, Mr. Milton Rosmer, Mr. Aubrey Mather and their colleagues in the People's National Theater production (and brilliant they are—flashing, sparkling, astonishingly ready in attack or defense), one could hardly make a similar comment on "Getting Married." Stage presentation adds nothing essential to the play. Theatrically speaking, this is a defect.

Further, "The Only Way," and the whole class of drama to which it belongs, is unrealistic, and therefore of a nobler lineage than "Getting Married," for, despite the dramatic achievements of British and American writers in the last three decades, nothing has yet been done to show that realistic drama has in it the potentialities of the unrealistic theater of Shakespeare. Finally, "The Only Way" has an emotional, "Getting Married" only an intellectual, effect; and Mr. Shaw himself admits that plays of the latter kind are not the greatest things that the theater has to offer. From the literary point of view, "Getting Married" is incomparably better than "The Only Way." But from the theatrical? That is another question. And there are some who would maintain that it is from the theatrical, and not the literary, point of view that the theater should be judged.

HAROLD HOBSON

From Mozart to Martinů

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN CELEBRATION of the holidays, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, opened the tenth program of the Boston Symphony series (Dec. 22-23) with the Suite from the opera, "The Fairy Tale of Tsar Saltan." The appropriateness of this selection to the season may not be immediately apparent; but perhaps Dr. Koussevitzky reasoned that Rimsky-Korsakoff, who wrote "Tsar Saltan," also wrote an opera called "Christmas Eve." At all events, the music, which is lively and gay, was played with wondrous beauty of tone and finish of execution.

But even a holiday program must have its novelty. Hence place of honor on the program was accorded to the Martinů "String Quartet with Orchestra," which had its first performance in the United States. Mr. Bohuslav Martinů has been known hitherto to Boston audiences as composer of descriptive pieces such as "La Bagarre" and "La Symphonie"—for the latter, in spite of its title, is program music, written as a souvenir of the presentation of the first Czechoslovakian flag to the first Czechoslovakian regiment in France, in 1918. Now, we are told, Mr. Martinů has forsaken musical pageantry and has repaired for contemplation to the chaste groves of neo-classicism. This of course implies an obligation to carry on the torch of some ancient priest of Euterpe. Mr. Martinů, it is said, has chosen Mozart, as others have chosen Bach, Handel and even Mendelssohn.

The casual listener may have some difficulty in understanding the connection between the art of Mozart and the art of Mr. Martinů. This connection, as we understand it, lies in musical structure. The "String Quartet with Orchestra" has an exact musical form, though it is not strictly the form of the classical concerto. The composer has divided his work into three parts, marked Allegro vivo, Adagio and Tempo moderato. The first of these is remarkable chiefly for a rhythmical vigor reminiscent of Stravinsky. The second introduces an ascending chromatic scale which is treated contrapuntally. The third is a neo-rondo.

Now the dismal sounds produced by the polytonality or atonality of this music should deceive nobody into a belief that its underlying structure is not substantial. Nowadays we don't mind even quite a lot of dissonance if it seems to serve a cause or labor for a purpose. But it is not enough that music be dissonant, or even that it be "well-made." Are not these modernist composers sometimes rash in picking out their own prototypes from our musical past? Besides other musical gifts, Mozart, for example, had superlatively the gift of melody. His musical thoughts were interesting and pregnant. In those respects, they differ notably from those of Mr. Martinů.

Another thing occurs to us in connection with the neo-classicism of Mr. Martinů. This neo-classicism, if we are correctly informed, spurns emotion, purporting to be coldly cerebral. (Was Mozart coldly cerebral?) Its exercises on musical staves are supposed to be studies in patterns, perceptible only to the intellect. But it is interesting to observe, in this "String Quartet with Orchestra," that somehow a considerable amount of emotion seems to have crept in, doubtless without the composer's consent or knowledge.

In the first movement, for example, those pounding rhythms, with a big crescendo toward the close, really have an exciting effect similar to that of Ravel's "Bolero" or of the tom-tom in "The Emperor Jones." The slow movement is not songful, but it has passages of sustained tone, with a monotonous rhythm of plucked strings added for tension; and an accelerando at the end increases the emotional excitement here. Incidentally, this movement, which has been extremely dissonant, ends on a common chord, thus leaving the drowsy listener with the impression that he has been hearing a soothing melody. The final movement, too, after some lilting figures, rushes to a noisy climax.

In other words, this score, so far from being unemotional, relies strongly on emotion, and even on theatrical hokum, for its effect. Nor did it fail of this effect, for at both concerts the applause was generous, especially for the soloists (Messrs. Burgin, Gundersen, Lefranc and Bedetti), who really had worked very hard. The fact is, emotion is inseparable from music, and all composers write accordingly, even against their wills.

Mr. Martinů's piece, indeed, is fundamentally just as theatrical as the "Fantastic Symphony" of Berlioz, which concluded the concert. The "period" of this work could not be concealed even by the brilliance with which it was read and played. It needs a longer rest.

Beginning on Dec. 31, ten Saturday evening concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra will be radiocast over the National Broadcasting Company's WJZ network.

L. A. S.

Berlin Art Exhibitions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Berlin

THE autumn exhibition of the Prussian Art Academy is dominated by plastics and drawings by Herr Ernst Barlach. These include three large figures made to replace those lost from the façade of the fourteenth-century Gothic Catherine Church of Lübeck.

Herr Barlach's ability to express emotion with simple clarity is seen in one of the figures in this cycle, "Woman in the Wind." The figure is wrapped in a cloaklike garment, which the wind has blown into folds. The loose hair streams to one side and flows over her shoulder, revealing extremely delicate features.

A new portait by Herr Max Liebermann, of a German statesman, shows that this veteran artist is still at the height of his creative power.

Among the pictures by the younger generation the show includes nothing characteristic of present-day German painting. Opposition to expressionism, the most striking movement of the last 15 years in German art, is expressed on one side as an inclination to realism, and on the other as a tendency to use contrast of colors and construction symbolically, which tends to emphasize irrationality.

A young painter, Herr Karl Walther, exhibits in the Hartberg Gallery. He is a pure impressionist, applying his technique successfully to portrait painting. Yet in urban scenes and rural landscapes he combines an eye for unique subjects with good taste. But it is astonishing that this young man, self-taught except for a short period of study in the Academy of Graphic Arts, Leipzig, should have taken up Impressionism, which was already outmoded, and that he should consistently follow this style. His Impressionism, however, is not the mere painting of light and air. Herr Walther handles his forms with adequate definition; a house is a house and a tree is a tree and not a glimmer of color. His use of color is extremely restrained.

The Hartberg Gallery also has arranged an exhibition of Herr Werner Schols's pictures, from 1931 to 1932. After finishing his studies at the Berlin Academy, Herr Schols went his own way and formed his own manner of painting, which defies classification in any current school. His increasing ability is disclosed in the treatment of subjects which in other hands would appear almost posterlike. In former years his pictures were violently impetuous; no color was vivid enough, no form strong enough for his expression. Lately his work has been more restrained.

His current pictures are painted with few colors, white, gray and green prevailed, with the occasional use of steel-blue and red. Before white and green backgrounds he places his strange figures—persons of his brush, with almost triangular faces, pointed chins and broad jawbones, and with narrow shoulders. The faces are dominated by the eyes—either radiant, large and round, or peering malignantly from under half-closed lids. The expression is attained by a very few strokes.

The Flechtheim Gallery is exhibiting plastics by Herr Gerhard Marcks, a teacher at the School for Applied Art in Halle a/d Saale. Herr Marcks combines the influences of ancient Egyptian art with the modern spirit, and reconciles naturalistic elements with this severe art form. His plastics are austere, quiet in outline. He avoids the molding of movement and prefers static poses. This gives his work something of a monumental character even in small dimensions. Herr Marcks is a good portrait painter, who renders characteristic traits with a few essential strokes.

A charming exhibition under the title, "Berlin—Vienna, the Face of Two Cities," consists of the drawings of the Viennese, Lili Réthi, an artist already known in Berlin. The attempt to compare the two cities succeeds best in the modern buildings, as both cities have outstanding achievements in this direction, while Vienna has more to offer in ancient buildings. The drawings are excellent architectural portraits, but it seems difficult, if not impossible, to render the "face" of a city, consisting as it does of the sum total of different elements, by presenting a succession of individual structures. Thus, while the exhibition depicts much of the art of builder and designer, it fails to capture completely the atmosphere of both cities.

D. L.

Canadian Pictures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont.—At the National Gallery of Canada is a collection of 80 water colors by Canadians which has been invited by the Royal Scottish Society of Painters to visit Edinburgh. Later the pictures are to be shown in a number of galleries in England. The artists are Mr. F. Carmichael, Mr. L. A. C. Panton, Mr. A. J. Casson, Mr. Fred Brigden, Mr. Marc Fortin, Mr. Joachim Gauthier, Mr. Charles Golhamer, Mr. J. S. Hallam, Miss Dorothy Hoover, Mr. C. H. Ayres, E. C. Barker, Mr. Charles Comfort, Mr. Will Ogilvie, Mr. Pegi Nichol, Mr. Charles W. Jefferys, Mr. F. G. Cross, Mr. A. C. Leighton, Mr. G. A. Reid, Mr. A. H. Robson, Mr. J. E. Sampson and Mr. Walter J. Phillips.

Dutch Film Experiments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM — Experiments in harmonizing sound and montage rhythms in films, made by Dr. Willem Bon, projected on the screen successive light flashes of different colors in particular sequences that produced particular rhythms. These, used in conjunction with a score, underlined the rhythms of music.

Another experiment is concerned with projecting of colored geometrical forms—circles, triangles, zigzag lines, etc—a different colored figure being used for each motif or theme in a piece of music. A jazz piece, "Choo-Choo," connoting the sounds made by a locomotive, was in this way rhythmically illustrated. A triangular figure, stood for the signs along the track, a zigzag for the steam whistle and two converging lines inclosed in two vertical lines gave the idea of the railway track and the telegraph poles flashing past.

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LOS ANGELES

'Le Jardin sur l'Oronte'

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

Paris

OPENING of the Paris musical season has been much more brilliant than might have been expected in view of the economic situation, which affects the arts and artists particularly. All the orchestral societies are there, faithful at their posts.

These societies are obviously too numerous to be able to boast of full houses from one year's end to the next. This anomaly, which is so prejudicial to both music and musicians, has been pointed out for many years. It would be far more useful for the education of the masses to concentrate all the symphonic efforts in a few perfected organizations instead of scattering the audiences of orchestral performances over a number of somewhat lifeless enterprises.

But each of these societies secretly nurses the hope of suppressing its rivals, one after the other, and of remaining sole occupant of the field.

The only official victim of the economic situation has been the Opéra-Comique. It has proved extremely difficult to reopen our second largest lyric theater after the successive resignations of its two last directors. As it is not possible for the State to be very generous to its theaters at this time, it has been necessary to find important financial support to set this costly organism working once more.

The new director, M. Gheusi, belongs to a generation which, at first sight, does not seem well qualified to solve such vast problems. There is indeed no connection, either socially or musically, between conditions today and those with which men belonging to the generation of the new director used to be familiar. A great gulf divides the lyric theater of yesterday from that of today. Only those men whose views are not too much affected by the traditions of an out-of-date art formula will be able to bridge this gulf. We must, therefore, be allowed to remain somewhat skeptical as to the results of this new experiment in management, but we must trust the new arrivals, and hope that we shall be pleasantly surprised by their facility of adaptation to the present situation.

Meanwhile, the Opéra has produced an important piece of work which, in its turn and in its own way, confirms the uneasiness we feel at the increasingly grave misunderstanding which separates the lyrical musicians of today from the public they would like to gain.

Nothing evolves more slowly than a musical composer. In all ages, it has been remarked that musicians follow the changing current of ideas with considerable difficulty. They change more slowly than writers and painters. Thus, for three, four or five years they work patiently on composing laborious scores which are bound to fail because they correspond to an ideal which has gradually disappeared from the globe.

We are forced to such a conclusion when we hear, for example, the new production at the Opéra, "Le Jardin sur l'Oronte," by Maurice Barrès, transformed by M. Franc-Nohain into an opera for which M. Alfred Bachelet wrote the musical score. Here are three qualified artists, whose collaboration should normally have produced a masterpiece. Actually the work, though certainly praiseworthy, was not welcomed so warmly as the collaborators had hoped.

First of all, it is by no means certain that "Le Jardin sur l'Oropte" is Maurice Barrès's greatest work. It contains many weaknesses which the stage brings out in merciless relief. In any case, the qualities of which it can boast are not those which go to make up a good lyrical drama. All that remains is the somewhat banal and conventional story of a French knight who falls in love, in the East, with a Sultaness, and suffers without understanding the incompatibility of the two races. What the Westerner takes to be faithlessness in love is but the fidelity of a sovereign to her royal destiny. Furthermore, as the espisodes of this display are completely lacking in originality, the libretto is devoid of interest.

Out of deference for Barrès, M. Franc-Nohain wished to keep the greater part of his text. This was unwise, for the composer, M. Bachelet, has a prosodical technique which emphasizes the smallest syllable and weighs down the words in the most unfortunate manner. Moreover, carried away by his subject and desirous of creating local color, the composer has tried to give his melodies the vocalizing style so loved by Orientals. Each sentence, therefore, ends on a sort of monotonous refrain which makes the rhythm of the whole thing heavier and slower still. The result is that the piece seems interminable and the present-day public is discouraged by its tedium and sluggish action.

This is really very unjust for the piece contains pages of great beauty. The author of "Scemo" and "Quand la Cloche Sonnera" is a sincere musician whose poetical enthusiasm inspires respect. He has put his best into "Le Jardin sur l'Oronte," and more than once his emotion touches and subdues us. But, once again, all these qualities are rendered vain by the length, the slowness and the heaviness of the production.

Composers today must understand that opera and lyrical drama, as they were conceived half a century ago, are genres now definitely unacceptable to public opinion. There could not be found in Paris today 20 spectators capable of sincerely appreciating this musical formula. Admiration will continue for the works of the past which were based on it, but composers of tomorrow will not be allowed to adopt it. For while we admire in a museum beautiful gala coaches and sedan chairs covered with sculpture and decorated with gold, we should not forgive motorcar and airplane coach-builders if they started building modern vehicles along the same lines.

The fact is that the rhythm of modern civilization compels our poets and lyrical musicians to find another rhythm more closely connected with present-day conditions. Everything in the old formula has to be changed—length, movement and scenic and decorative technique.

That is why such an important production as "Le Jardin sur l'Oronte," which is so clearly destined to fail, causes us not only sadness, but also a kind of anoyance. For, because of its well-founded qualities, it compromises the whole lyric theater. It is evident that it will provide crushing arguments for all those who wish to discredit a formula which they hope will disappear. Tomorrow, everyone will say that such an experiment is decisive, that since three highly qualified artists have been unable to present a successful production, it must be concluded that appreciation of the lyrical genre has disappeared in France. It is unfortunate that such a misunderstanding has been given so much credence. The love of the lyrical is still as strong as it ever was; it is the present formula of opera or music drama which is past defending.

The only conclusion which can be drawn from such a production is that the lyric theater must transform itself at all costs. Its very existence depends upon it.

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EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC dance music.
5:15 Junior carol choir.
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Studio; sport review.
6:15 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
6:30 NBC, Lee Sims's Orchestra.
6:40 Talk; Dutch Band.
7:00 "The Monitor Views the News."
7:15 Holiday message.
7:30 NBC, "Cuckoo": skit.
8:00 "Barn Dance."
8:30 NBC, "Road to Romany."
9:00 New England Community Singing Club, from State House steps.
9:30 NBC, Dickens's "Christmas Carol."
10:00 "Gentlemen of the Press."
10:15 Local dance music; news.
11:00 Studio; sport review, Bill Williams.
11:15 Carol concert.
11:55 NBC, Trinity Church chimes.
12:05 a. m.—Christmas Eve with the "Old Maestro."

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Lighting of Community Tree, Washington, D. C.
5:30 NBC, Vienna Tango Orchestra.
5:45 NBC, "Seketary Hawkins."
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news; pianist.
6:45 NBC, G. E. Circle.
7:00 Studio soloist.
7:30 NBC and local dance music.
8:00 NBC, Handel's "Messiah."
9:00 NBC, Symphony Concert.
10:00 NBC, Evelyn Herbert and Robert Halliday; orchestras.
11:06 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC dance music.
11:55 NBC, Same as WBZ

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Harmonizers: orchestra.
5:15 Shepard Fashion Parade.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy": child sketch.
5:45 "The Saturday Nighters."
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 "The Voice of the Trombone."
6:30 Local dance music.
6:45 Paul Shirley, viola d'amore.
7:00 CBS, Program from Paris.
7:30 "Racket Wreckers"; sketch.
7:45 CBS, Meyer Davis's Orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Fray and Braggiotti, pianists.
8:15 CBS, "The Magic Voice."
8:30 CBS, Budapest Gypsy Ensemble.
9:00 CBS, Ruth Etting; orchestra.
9:15 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, commentator.
9:30 Local dance music.
10:00 "Senator Numb and Clarence."
10:15 Organ recital.
10:30 Hockey report, Frank Ryan.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15 Local dance music.
12:00 CBS, Carol service, New English Singers; chorus; orchestra.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—Same as WEEI.
5:30 City of Boston celebration, from Boston Common.
6:00 CBS, Funnyboners; vocal trio.
6:15 CBS dance music.
6:45 CBS, Do Re Mi, femal trio.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Boston Chamber Music Ensemble.
7:30 Local dance music.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Walk-a-thon, from Somerville.
8:30 "Getting the News," "Tip" O'Neill.
8:45 Rhythm Twins; soloist.
9:00 Organ recital.
9:15 Studio period; news.
9:30 CBS, Carborundum Band.
10:00 CBS, Dickens's "Christmas Carol."
11:00 CBS, dance music.
12:00 CBS, Swedish Christmas service.

FOR SUNDAY

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:30 Studio programs.
11:00 NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Roxy Mammoth Symphony.
1:30 Morey Pearl's Orchestra.
2:00 NBC, Monarch Mystery Tenor; Charles Gilchrist, reporter; Czerwonky Ensemble.
2:15 Talk, Joe Mitchell Chapple.
2:30 Popular vocal and dance music.
4:00 NBC, "Cowboy Jim."
4:15 "Massachusetts Bay Colony"; talk.
4:30 National Youth Conference.
5:00 NBC, National Vespers.
5:30 NBC, "Pages of Romance"; sketch.
6:00 Old Boston Music Hall organ, from Methuen, Mass.
7:00 Studio period; organ.
7:15 NBC, Talk, Dr. Haggard.
7:30 NBC, Great Moments in History.
8:00 "Candlelight Concert."
8:30 Holiday concert.
9:00 NBC, Enna Jettick Melodies.
9:15 NBC, Vocal duo; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Walter Winchell.
9:45 NBC, "Those Five Girls."
10:00 McEnelly's Orchestra; news.
10:45 Connecticut Hillbillies.
11:00 Studio period.
11:15 NBC popular recital.
11:30 NBC, Jesse Crawford, organist.
12:00 NBC, Stoess's Orchestra.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

8:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:00 Old South Church service.
12:20 p. m.—Organ recital.
12:45 Sam Curtis's Radio Chat.
1:00 Local studio and musical.
2:30 NBC, Southern mountain sketch.
3:00 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
3:30 NBC, Hour of Worship.
4:00 NBC, Jane Froman; orchestra.
4:15 NBC, Elizabeth May; Vee Lawnhurst.
4:30 NBC, Revelers Quartet.
5:00 NBC, Today's News, Lowell Thomas.
5:15 NBC, Welfare and Relief Program.
5:30 NBC, "Trio Charmante."
5:45 NBC, Harmonica Rascals.
6:45 NBC, Armand Tokatyan, Metropolitan Opera tenor.
7:15 NBC, "Wheatenaville"; sketch.
7:30 Garden talk; news.
8:00 Jenney Concert Band.
9:00 New England Orchestra; soloists.
9:30 Studio soloists.
10:00 NBC, Ohman and Arden; soloist.
10:15 NBC, Talk, David Lawrence.
10:30 NBC, "Romances"; sketch.
10:45 NBC, Sunday at Seth Parker's.
11:15 Time announcements; news.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

10:45 a. m.—Regular service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
12:00 noon—CBS, Mormon choir and organ.
12:30 Nationaleers' ensemble.
2:00 CBS, "Smiling Ed" O'Connell.
2:15 CBS, Sunday Matinee of the Air.
2:45 CBS, "The Hoosier Editor."
3:00 Local musical and studio.
5:45 Studio announcements; news.
6:00 Coward Hour: soloists; organ; poet.
6:30 Popular musical programs.
7:00 CBS, Talk, Dr. Julius Klein.
7:15 CBS, Barbara Maurel, contralto.
7:30 CBS, "Memories in Melody."
7:45 CBS, "Your Child," Angelo Patri.
8:00 Yankee Philharmonic Choir.
8:30 "Captain Abner and Jedidah Bonaparte Higginbottom": recording.
9:00 CBS, Fred Allen's Bath Club Revue; celebrities; soloists; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, "Parade of Melodies."
10:00 Scott Orchestra; soloist.
10:30 Holiday Greetings from China.
11:00 Studio period; news.
11:15 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
11:30-1:00 a. m.—CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

10:30 a. m.—Tremont Temple service.
12:00 noon—"Symphonic Album."
12:30 p. m.—Polish program.
1:00 CBS, Cathedral Hour.
2:00 Boston Chamber Music Ensemble.
2:30 Lew Hart's Rhythm Band.
3:00 CBS, New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Issay Dobrowen, conductor; Egon Petri, pianist.
5:00 CBS, "Roses and Drums"; sketch, with De Wolf Hopper.
5:30 CBS, Blue Coal Musical Revue.
6:00 CBS, "Poet's Gold."
6:15 News; time announcement.
6:30 CBS, popular program.
7:00 Tremont Temple service.
8:30 CBS, Cambria's Roxy Ensemble.
9:00 String music
9:15 Male trio.
9:30 Organ recital.
9:45 Studio announcement; news.
10:00 CBS, Jack Benny; soloist; Ted Weems's Orchestra.
10:30 CBS, Saint-Saëns's "Christmas Oratorio."
11:00 CBS, Gauchos' Ensemble.

FOR MONDAY

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

7:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
12:30 p. m.—NBC, Bach's Christmas Oratorio."
1:30 NBC programs.
4:00 NBC Radio Guild: "Passing of the Third Floor Back."
5:00 NBC programs.
6:00 Studio; sport review, Bill Williams.
6:15 NBC, "Johnny Hart in Hollywood."
6:45 NBC, Today's News, Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters: male trio.
7:30 NBC, Five Star Theater: Marx Brothers.
8:00 NBC, Gus Van; trio; orchestra.
8:30 Keene's Connecticut Hillbillies.
8:45 NBC, Sketch, with Phillips Lord.
9:00 NBC, Sinclair Minstrels.
9:30 Dixie Jubilee Singers.
9:45 "Pearl Islanders" Ensemble.
10:00 Local dance music; news.
11:00 Studio; sport review, Bill Williams.
11:15 RKO Midnight Frolic.
11:45 Louis Weir, organist.
12:15 a. m.—NBC, Jack Denny's Orchestra.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

6:00 a. m.—12:45 p. m. NBC programs.
12:45 Neapolitan Dutch Girls.
1:15 NBC programs.
2:00 NBC, George Copeland, pianist.
3:15 NBC, Metropolitan Opera: "Hansel and Gretel."
5:30 NBC programs.
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 "Old Painter."
6:45 "Tessie the Typist."
7:00 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
7:15 NBC, "Wheatenaville"; sketch.
7:30 NBC, "Melody Keepsakes."
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Soconyland Sketch.
8:30 NBC, Firestone Orchestra; Lawrence Tibbett, baritone.
9:00 NBC, A. & P. Gypsies Orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Buick Program; Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; soloists.
10:00 NBC, "El Tango Romantico."
10:30 NBC, National Radio Forum.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Lew Conrad's Statler Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

6:30 a. m.—Local studio and musical.
11:00 CBS programs.
1:00 Boston Information Service.
2:00 CBS programs.
4:30 Studio musical program.
5:00 CBS, "Bobby Benson."
5:15 Shepard Fashion Parade.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; sketch.
5:45 Hum and Strum, vocal duo.
6:00 Studio announcement; news.
6:15 "Voice of the Violin."
6:30 Local dance music.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, "Buck Rogers."
7:30 CBS, Three X Sisters; orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey; orchestra.
8:00 Whispering Jack Smith; female trio; orchestra.
8:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam," baritone.
8:30 Ruby Newman's orchestra; soloist.
8:45 CBS, "Fu Manchu"; sketch.
9:15 CBS, Mills Brothers; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, "Evening in Paris," mystery.
10:00 CBS, Boswell Sisters; orchestra.
10:15 Vocal duo.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

8:43 a. m.—Time; weather; organ.
9:00 CBS programs.
11:00 Local studio and musical.
1:00 CBS programs.
2:00 Local Studio and musical.
4:30 CBS, Columbia Salon Orchestra.
5:00 Cosmopolitan String Trio.
5:15 CBS dance music.
5:30 Organ recital.
5:45 CBS, "The Lone Wolf Tribe."
6:00 CBS popular vocal.
6:45 CBS, Harrod's Orchestra.
7:00 Organ recital.
7:15 Boston Chamber Music Ensemble.
7:30 Local dance music.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Walk-a-thon, from Somerville.
8:30 CBS, Four Clubmen, quartet.
8:45 Yankee Network interview.
9:00 Rhythm Twins, soloist.
9:15 Organ recital.
9:45 Studio announcements; news.
10:00 Le Paradis Band.
10:15 CBS, Comedy sketch.
10:30 CBS, Columbia Revue.
11:00 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Orchestra.

Tuesday's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)

3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service: The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns; readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy, and other authorized literature.

WBZ

12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News."

WEEI

8:20 a. m.—Globe news.
12:15 p. m.—Globe news.
4:00 p. m.—Globe news.

WNAC

7:16 a. m.—Record news.
12:06 p. m.—Traveler news.

WAAB

8:31 a. m.—American news.
3:01 p. m.—American news.

Boson Art Notes

Goodman Walker

In accordance with its new policy, the Goodman-Walker Gallery adds to its miscellaneous exhibition fresh material each week. The recent additions are very interesting.

There are some drawings and prints by the Mexican, Mr. José Orozco, whose fame has spread so widely in the last few years in the United States. Among them is a preparatory drawing for the Dartmouth College murals. A large heroic head, it is, fashioned with the sweeping grandeur of Michelangelo. It does not seem at all related to other work with which we are familiar by this artist, such, for example, as the lithographs exhibited. Mr. Orozco exhibits in these a mordant commentary on the life of the less fortunate. In a few brush strokes he designs the lumpish forms, delineates the features and gives an illusion of poverty and dissatisfaction. He works with conciseness, and with definite conviction. His method suits the small dimensions of the print; it is a question whether it can withstand enlargement.

A water color by Mr. Karl Knaths exhibits the sparkle and vividness into which his recondite cubistic methods have led him. Those who practiced cubism seriously and used it as a means toward clearer vision and a better appreciation of simplification show good results. One cannot help being refreshed by Mr. Knaths's recent works. They all exhibit sensibility expressed in just the proper medium. A print by Mr. Max Weber of an orange and a pitcher is made with good craftsmanship, but has a futility in its subject matter. The day has passed for the utterly impersonal subject.

As usual, one sees small drawings, sketches, chromo lithographs. Some pen sketches by the Dutchman, Ostade, are made with that swift, certain, expressive delineation for which the Netherlandish masters are famous. The smallest pen sketch has movement, vigor and literary character. The masterly hand tells even in the most casual attempt.

D. A.

Theaters

Boston Stage Notes

Theatrical openings Monday include Miss Cornelia Otis Skinner in her new monodrama on the life of the Empress Eugénie and other of her character sketches, at the Wilbur, afternoon and evening; "The Land of Smiles," Lehár operetta with Mr. Charles Hackett, at the Shubert, and "The Last Judgment," a new play with Shaw and Pirandello as characters, at the Hollis.

At the Fine Arts, the French film, "Coiffeur pour Dames," will be succeeded Monday by the German film, "Luise, Queen of Prussia." Preceding the 9 o'clock showing Monday evening, there will be a recital by Charlotte and Artiss de Volt, violinist and harpist.

MELLON LANDS IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Dec. 24 (AP)—Mr. Andrew W. Mellon, Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, returning from London Dec. 22, said he would retire to his Pittsburgh home "soon after March 4." He said he had come home to spend the holidays with his family and to get a "fresh perspective on affairs in Washington." He expects to be replaced at the Court of St. James's "as soon as Roosevelt is inaugurated."

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Assortment of Perfect Diamonds will be sold at about one-third value to settle estate, also Antique Pewter, Cut Glass and China Ware, one Antique French Clock.
Old Gold and Old Coins bought and sold or exchanged for goods.
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Cleaners—Dyers
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Running water in rooms—Baths—Free Parking Space
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Ice Cream, All Flavors, Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
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Janay' Beauty Salon
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NOW!—New method of permanent waving entirely by hand—no machine—no electricity. Most recent and important improvement in the art of beauty culture. Requires half usual time, eliminates all discomfort.
MR. DE OREO, Contour Haircutter and Waver.
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Young Folks' Toggery
Everything Boys and Girls Wear. Up-to-date in smartness. Down-to-date in price. Sizes two to eighteen.
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Taste the Difference in
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Special Christmas Package
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NEW PRICES NOW IN EFFECT
Men's Suits Cleaned and Pressed 75c
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No change in our high standard of Work and Service.
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WILLSON CHASE
SHOE SECTION, MAIN FLOOR

FLORIDA

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A Complete Line of High Grade Groceries at Reasonable Prices
ONE STORE HOME OWNED

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Expert Service by Competent Operators
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MAAS BROTHERS
"South Florida's Shopping Center"
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"We Strive to Do the Impossible—Please Everybody"

Our delivery covers the entire city in time for breakfast.
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FOREMOST ICE CREAM
Phone 4983

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"Oldest and Most Reliable Hat Shop in Florida"

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A Complete Department Store

GEORGIA

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Telephone Ra 5304 870 Westmont Road, S. W.

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All Lines of Beauty Culture
COLLINS BEAUTY SALON
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GOOD COAL
Actually Costs Less
Why take chances on so-called bargains?
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ATLANTA, GA.

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Suits—Overcoats—Hats—Shoes and Furnishings for Men and Boys—Women's Ready to Wear, Hosiery and Millinery

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THE CHOICE OF THOSE OF REFINED TASTES
THE TIDWELL COMPANY
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Old Dutch Cleanser buy from
Piggly Wiggly

SAVANNAH

Keep That Fresh Snappy Appearance
in your clothes by having them Dry Cleaned often at
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DRY CLEANING CO.
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Personal Service that makes your banking here a pleasure
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COAL
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Mountain City Laundry
A Complete Cleaning Service
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Refrigeration for Perishables.
HIGH CLASS COAL
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Charlotte Laundry
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Launderers, Dyers and Cleaners
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A Service to Fit Every Purse
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Your Patronage Will Be Appreciated
P. O. Box 292 Dial Phone 2-0533

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Heating and Ventilating Engineers and Contractors

WARREN TRANSFER and STORAGE COMPANY
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We have empty vans returning to Charlotte daily, desirous of loads at special rates.

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For Delightful Holiday Goodies Visit the
CRYSTAL PASTRY SHOP
Under Crystal Restaurant Management
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LYNCHBURG

D. Moses & Co.
THE BEST PLACE TO SHOP AFTER ALL
See the new things in Ready-to-Wear, Millinery, Draperies and Household Furnishings at lowered prices.
LYNCHBURG VIRGINIA

BUCKINGHAM & FLIPPIN
Diamonds, Silverware and Jewelry of all kinds of the Best Make and Quality
REPAIR WORK A SPECIALTY
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Members of the Florists' Telegraph Delivery Association
Doyle - - Florists
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207 SEVENTH STREET
Experts in Every Line for Beautifying
PERMANENT WAVING
a Specialty

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Plumbing and Heating Contractor
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We Specialize in High Grade Candies
Let Us Supply Your Needs

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"Quality Furniture at Popular Prices"
We Solicit the Patronage of Monitor Readers
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Phone 22661 1022 40th St.

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Distinctive
CLEANERS and DYERS
MAIN OFFICE
408 N. FIRST ST. Dial 2-1636

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Incorporated
Grace and Second, Richmond, Va.
Correct Feminine Apparel
Watch for REAL VALUE in Bargains Here

Matrix Shoes
"YOUR FOOTPRINT IN LEATHER"
F. W. Dabney & Co.
(Broad at Fifth)

JACOBS & LEVY
THE QUALITY SHOP 705 E BROAD ST.
MEN'S KUPPENHEIMER CLOTHES
WOMEN'S SPORTS APPAREL

HOFHEIMER'S
Reliable Shoes
PRICED MODERATELY
For the little tots and grown-ups
Complete line of Gotham Gold Stripe Silk Stockings
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Eclipse Laundry
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Gifts, Hooked Rugs, Handcraft
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Novelties, JIG SAW PUZZLES
(sold or rented)
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Peacock-Salem Laundry & Cleaners, Inc.
Complete Family Laundry Service and Superior Dry Cleaning
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Correct Dress for Women
We invite you to visit our new and modern plant.
You will be welcome
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Oldest and Largest Department Store

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Licensed operators of Piggly Wiggly Stores
STORES:
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1209 Fourth Ave. 1012 16th St.
741 Sixth Ave. 1010 10th St.
Corner 9th Ave. and First Street
Midland Market—Tenth Street

Imperial
The Cream of All Ice Creams
THE IMPERIAL ICE CREAM CO.
Huntington, W. Va.

Stall No. 6 Phone 25161
Mrs. E. E. PIERCE
Poultry, Butter, Eggs
MIDLAND MARKET

We Specialize in Good and Wholesome Food
Fifth Avenue Hotel
MORRIS BAILEY, Prop.

Union Cab Co.—Operating
Black and White Taxis
4141
Prompt and Efficient Service

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United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information

ANTIQUES

ANTIQUES
and Unusual Merchandise
My shop offers many interesting articles at very reasonable prices.
E. I. LAHTY
23 LEONARD ST. BELMONT, MASS. (BELMONT CENTER)

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BACK BAY
1 TO 3-ROOM SUITES with all modern improvements; convenient locations. Apply COLEMAN-GILBERT ASSOCIATES, 339 Huntington Ave., Boston. Tel. Commonwealth 3212.

FURNISHED
DELIGHTFUL TWO-ROOM
Apartments Adjacent to The Mother Church, $50 and $55
SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
24A Clearway Street, Boston KEN. 0482

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Handy to Christian Science Benevolent Association, 6 rooms, sun parlor, heat and hot water, garage. 47 Elliot St.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

WANTED—Cultured lady, Christian Scientist preferred, to share pleasant furnished Beacon St. apartment with young lady; references required; give telephone number. Box K-21, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOOK REPAIRING

S. ERMAN, Successor to W. S. LOCKE
Rebinding All Kinds of Books
94 Portland Tel. Capitol 6907 Boston

CARE FOR CHILDREN

THE PINES—Family home country near Boston where the sub-normal child will be given loving understanding care; trained, experienced person in charge; rates moderate. K-15, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CHURCH NOTICES

THE MORGAN MEMORIAL GOOD-WILL CHURCH OF ALL NATIONS
89 Shawmut Avenue, Boston
10:30 a. m., annual Christmas gift service, address Dr. E. J. Helms; 11 a. m., Italian service; 12 noon, church school; 4 p. m., colored vesper service; 5:30 p. m., children's illustrated community service; 5:30 p. m., Syrian service; 7:30 p. m., Christmas pageant by All Nations Players, also Christmas cantata by the Church of All Nations choir and soloists.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Nurses, governesses, infants' nurses, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive. University 4-5242. New York City.

FLOORING

LAY NEW OAK FLOORS NOW
THINK OF IT! Material costs only 3c to 10c per foot. Call and see samples or phone Ken. 8030. McCONNELL CO., 91 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Mass.

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EXPERT attention given to all kinds of fur work; Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat) coat made to your measure, $200. WINTHROP FURS, INC. (C. H. Anderson), 250 Devonshire St., Boston. Tel. LIBerty 9583.

EXPERT fur repairing, relining and remodeling; lowest prices; estimates cheerfully given. CANTOR BROS., 165 Tremont St., Boston. Liberty 2724.

HOUSES TO LET

FLORIDA
Completely furnished cottage, large kitchen, 2 bedrooms, bathroom, large living and dining room, glassed-in porch, open fireplace, garage, gas, electricity, beautiful shrubbery, 4 bearing coconut trees; 10 minutes' walk to ocean, fine beach, good bathing facilities; short walk to golf course; rent reasonable. Box K-25, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MIAMI, FLORIDA—8-room house, cozily furnished, 3 bedrooms and 2 sleeping porches, 2 baths; within 30 feet of Christian Science church; seasonal rental to June 1st $500; brokers protected. G. J. TANNER, 1017 Brickell Ave., Miami, Fla.

KINDERGARTENS

TO provide companionship for own 2-year-old, mother desires to form pre-school and kindergarten group, ages 2-5 years; $3.50 weekly; transportation possible. Cambridge, Mass. Univ. 9144.

MOVING AND STORAGE

BAILEY BROS.—Home and office moving; reasonable rates; estimates given without obligation. 9 Elm St., Boston. Tel. Cap. 5686.

I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

LONG distance moving, house to house moving, packing, shipping, storage; work guaranteed; 30 years' experience. N. E. AUTO VAN CO., N. Stacey, Mgr., 559 Huntington Ave., Boston. Gar. 5181. Univ. 3795-W.

WARNER CO.
MOVING—PACKING—SHIPPING—STORING of household effects. Local or long distance.
"Who moves you is just as important as where you move."
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PAYING GUESTS

WOULD like to share my home with others; special attention to elderly people; home cooking; reasonable rates; references. MRS. FLORENCE VAN NESTER, 2117 So. Dixie Highway, West Palm Beach, Fla.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE
Graduate of Perkins Institution
43 Central Ave., Newtonville, Mass. New. No. 7876

PRINTING

E. D. ABBOTT COMPANY
PRINTERS AND STATIONERS
181 Mass. Ave., Boston Ken. 4051—3277

REAL ESTATE

A NUMBER of beautiful homes in Miami, Miami Beach and Coral Gables for sale or rent at attractive prices.
FRANK B. MORGAN
811 Seybold Bldg., Miami, Florida

Medfield, Mass.—$9500
COST TO BUILD
EIGHT YEARS AGO—$25,000
A solid brick house on a corner lot 18 miles to Boston—rural seting, country atmosphere but convenient to stores, churches, schools; 10 rooms, 2 baths, 2-car garage, oil burning warm air heating plant. Among the special features are a spacious living room and a beautiful small library, panelled in selected quartered oak. An outstanding value. Call C. A. Dickens, Framingham 6623.
WALTER CHANNING, Inc.
50 CONGRESS STREET, BOSTON
Telephone Hubbard 8230

ROOMS AND BOARD

BEAUTIFUL home, large, light, well furnished rooms, excellent food, reasonable rates. 2 Charles St., corner Beacon, at Coolidge Cor., Longwood 8875, Brookline, Mass.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—One (or two) rooms, bath, in warm, quiet house, home cooking, garage. Box K-24, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Warm, bright room with board in quiet home, first floor, sunshine; references. Beacon 5728.

FT. LAUDERDALE, FLA.—Private home for select people; excellent meals; reasonable rates; 250 feet to ocean; ideal bathing. MRS. HENRY L. HUNTER, Las Olas Beach. Box 3205.

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270 Madison Ave. Tel. Caledonia 5-2700
LONDON
2 Adelphi Terrace Tel. Temple Bar 1364
PARIS
3 Avenue de l'Opéra Tel. Gutenberg 42.71
BERLIN
60A Unter den Linden Tel. A2 Flora 0276
FLORENCE
11, Via Magenta Tel. 23.406
PHILADELPHIA
902 Fox Building Tel. Rittenhouse 9186
MIAMI
1320 Ingraham Building Tel. 3-3468
CHICAGO
1058 McCormick Building Tel. Webster 1183
DETROIT
3-101 General Motors Bldg. Madison 3610
CLEVELAND
1400 Union Trust Building Tel. Cherry 7820
ST. LOUIS
3778 R'way Exch. Bldg. Tel. Chestnut 8173
KANSAS CITY
465 Nat'l Fid. Life Bldg. Tel. Victor 3760
SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7240
LOS ANGELES
Van Nuys Building Tel. Trinity 3084
SEATTLE
224 Skinner Building Tel. Main 1904
PORTLAND, OREGON
1022 Am. Bank Building Tel. Beacon 4330
Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 11 Norway—Pleasant, bright rooms; permanent, transient guests; overlooking church park; kitchen privileges. Com. 7665. MAJOR.

BOSTON—Desirable rooms at 56 Gainsboro St.; transients accommodated; very reasonable. Ken. 1082. MRS. CHARLES COSMAN.

BRIGHTON, MASS.—Well furnished front room suitable lady or gentleman; meals optional; reasonable. Stadium 6920.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 333 Marlborough Rd.—Rooms furnished, unfurnished; private home; breakfast optional; near Cortelyou Road Station, B. M. T. subway.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1017 16th St. N. W.—Unusual single, 4 double rooms; permanent or transients; newly decorated; cheerfully homelike. Metropolitan 7147.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

A YOUNG man, 24, with good references, would like to work; with Christian Scientists preferred. Centre Newton 0315 (Mass.).

MAN, 34, willing to start at anything; permanent position preferred. Box K-22, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

COLLEGE graduate, elementary substitute license, desires teaching position; kindergarten, private tutoring, companion. GLORIA GREENBERG, 2071 Anthony Ave., New York City.

LOUISE BARBEY VIOLIN INSTRUCTION
Pupils prepared for Concerts, Recitals, etc.; all grades accepted. New York Studio, Carnegie Hall, No. 505, Circle 7-0866. New Jersey Studio, Ridgefield Park, 153 Hudson Ave., Hackensack 2-2976-M Residence, Jerome 7-3373

TO LET—FURNISHED

COMPLETE 10-room house, 4 bedrooms, 3 baths, double garage; within 6 blocks business section, schools and Christian Science church. For information write Drawer B-13, West Palm Beach, Fla.

TYPEWRITERS

ALL makes typewriters, large and portable, $15 to $65; rental $9 for 4 months; privilege buying. BACK BAY TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 334 Boylston St., Boston. Commonwealth 8390.

WEATHER STRIPPING

AND SCREENS, rewiring, wood, metal and roll; Tontine shades. Norge electric refrigerators. HOME SPECIALTIES CO. Newton Centre 1114 (Mass.)

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

MIAMI, FLA.—Completely furnished 6-room apartment, living porch, 2 tile baths, piano, radio, Frigidaire. Inquiries invited. MRS. CAROLINE HENLEY, 267 S. W. 11th St.

ATTORNEYS

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, CAN.—WILLIAM N. POOLE, LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, Solicitor and Notary Public, General Law Practice, Estates Managed. 741 Tegler Building.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS, $2500 to $25,000. The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 23 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for positions of the calibre indicated, the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements and identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC., 120 Delward Building, Buffalo, New York.

INSURANCE

CLAIM adjusting in Hudson Valley and Catskills, New York State; 21 years' experience all casualty lines. Write THOMAS GRAY, Newburgh, N. Y.

POSTAGE STAMPS

PACKETTES—10c each: 25 Air Post, 25 Asia, 50 Br. Col., 2 Cayman Is., 18 China, 10 Cochin, 60 Czecho., 3 Fiji, 50 France, 2 Hawaii, 100 Hungary, all $1. MOWER, 12 Geary, San Francisco.

REAL ESTATE

CALIFORNIA — Attractive Spanish house, Palos Verdes Estates on coast near Los Angeles; for sale, rent or trade Beacon Hill, Boston, or Wellesley property. DAWSON, 99 Warren St., Brookline, Mass.

EDDY D. FIELD, Mgr. BRUNNER-FIELD, Ltd.
1015 SO. LA BREA AVE., Los Angeles
Specializing in Los Angeles and Beverly Hills
SALES, EXCHANGES, RENTALS, INSURANCE
A complete Real Estate Service. ORegon 1291

SALESWOMEN WANTED

"MARY MOORE" hand-made dresses for little girls are wanted by your friends. Have you time to show them by appointment only? Liberal commission. WM. MOORE CO., Box 156, Davenport, Iowa.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

SOAP WORKS MANAGER
Englishman desires post as TECHNICAL MANAGER. Capable of taking entire charge of works producing high-class Toilet and Laundry Requisites, etc. Reference from leading Soap Makers. Apply in first instance Box B-31, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Small Hotels and Apartments in Southeastern United States

ATLANTA, GA.—THE ELMS, TOURIST HOME
414 PONCE DE LEON AVENUE
Reasonable Rates Mrs. Jas. D. Erwin, Jr., Hostess

MIAMI, FLA.—Residential hotel, heart of city; 30 bright, sunny rooms, private or connecting baths; refined patronage solicited; reasonable rates. VINE VILLA, 251 N. E. Second St.

MIAMI, FLA., Hotel Wellsley, 1203 N. E. 1st Avenue—Continuous hot water, shower and tub bath; reasonable rates. Ph. 2-3623.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA., Hotel Windermere, 221 5th Ave. N.—Cheerful rooms, steam heat, private baths; 3 doors from Christian Science church. Dial 85.115.

THE BIENVILLE HOTEL
Gulfport, Miss. A home hotel overlooking the Gulf of Mexico.

PALM BEACH, FLA., Twin Palms, 225 Australian Ave.—Near Ocean—Home for paying guests; suites and single rooms with every comfort; excellent meals. Phone 5965.

WEST PALM BEACH, FLA., Hibiscus Lodge, 1230 South Olive Ave.—Attractive rooms on lake front overlooking Palm Beach; meals if desired; home cooking; permanent, transient guests; reasonable rates.

Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

LADY with 10-15000 fr. capital wishes partnership in reliable firm; is willing to help in establishing a business. Apply MISS L. FREY, Falkenplatz 22, Berne, Switzerland.

DRESSMAKING

PARIS, FRANCE—"SUZY OLIVIER," 8 rue de Calais (9ème). Haute-Couture models. Comes to your home. Tel. Trinité 84-50.

HOUSES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—J. W. B. house 4 rooms, kitchenette, all conveniences; high position overlooking river, Perth, Western Australia; 1 minute tram; cash or terms. J-30, c/o Representative, Box H-841, G. P. O., Perth, Western Australia.

MUSICIANS

IDA OLIVER'S LADIES ORCHESTRA
Excellent American orchestra consisting of five, playing 14 instruments and singing in 3 languages; will consider engagement any part of the world, particulars IDA OLIVER, Royal Hotel, Gibraltar.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

CHRISTCHURCH, NEW ZEALAND—Rest cottage, 2, Wherstead Rd., Cashmere, from 35/- weekly. Phone 35-963.

PARIS—Mme. Alavoine, 12 bis, rue Raynouard, receives few paying guests; French conversation; very moderate prices; modern comforts.

CONTINENTAL EUROPE, AFRICA AND AUSTRALIA

Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada

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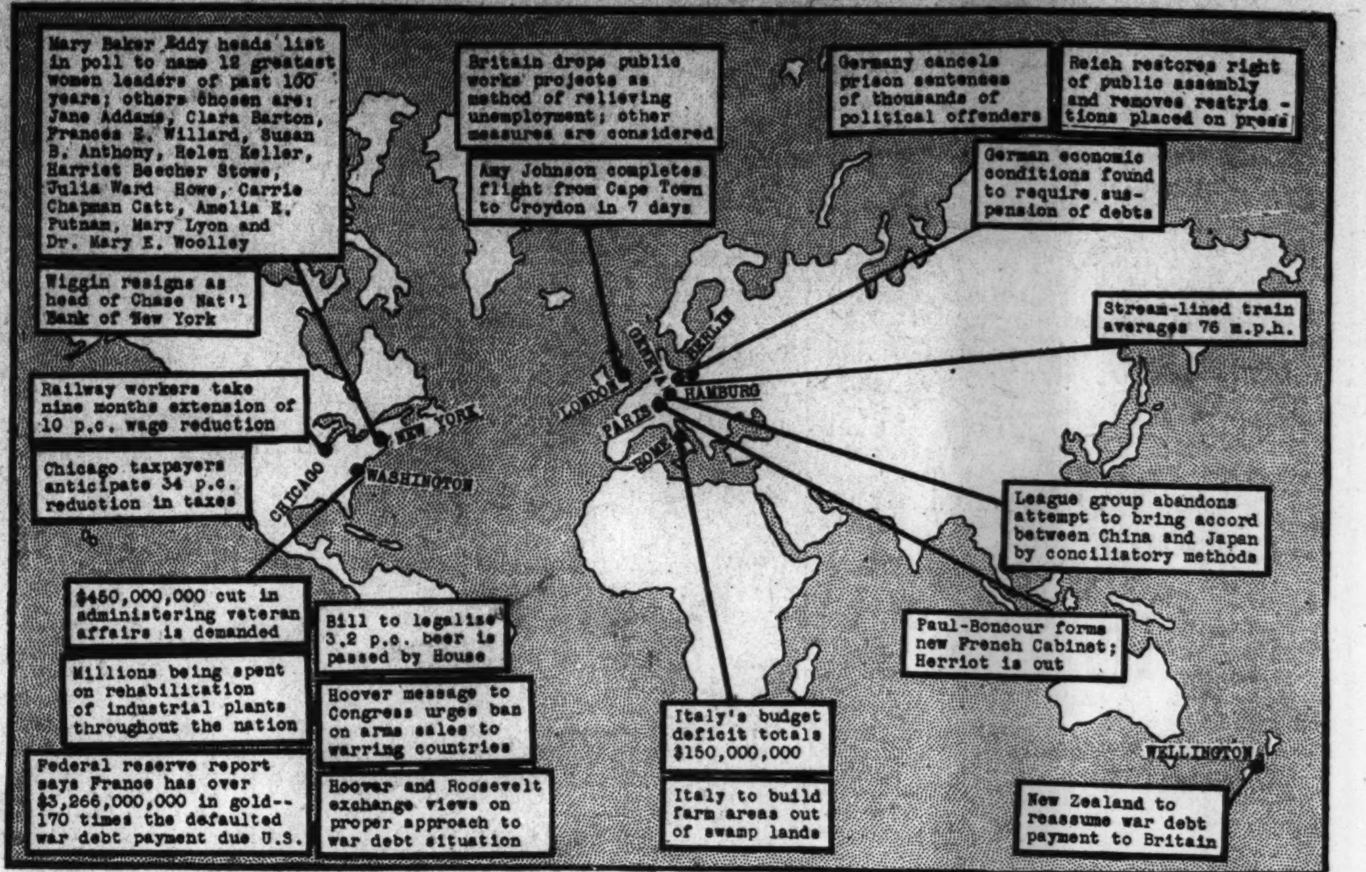
DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

All Nature

Okapi

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE might think from the illustration that this animal is the result of some comic editor's attempt to create an amusing creature. The ears are long like a donkey's; the head is long and narrow, and is supported by a neck halfway between that of a giraffe and that of a horse; the legs are striped, after the fashion of a zebra's.

The Okapi is closely related to the giraffe, with the same drooping hindquarters, short tail, and similarly shaped skull. Even the vestiges of three horn pedicels can be found on the forehead.

Sir Harry Johnston discovered this animal in 1899 in the Semliki forest near the Uganda border in Upper Congo. "Okapi" is a native African name and it is possible that the few specimens that exist today are the remains of a species now nearly extinct. The fact that their range was more extensive in former years is attested by a study of Egyptology. Archæologists for a long time tried to identify the figure of the ancient Egyptian deity "Set," whose curious head evaded identification until Johnston made his discovery.

According to the discoverer, the colors of the animal are even more bizzare than its shape. The head, neck, and body range from a purplish red to sepia and coal black. The lower part of the legs are creamy white, but the upper part is broken into rings or stripes of black and white extending on the hind quarters up to the tail. The cheeks and muzzle are chestnut red, with the broad ears of the same color tinged with black on the edges.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

37

I must admit and con fess that their is little if any sense in Mr. DuKob dragging in the matter of slack law enforcement when the law's slack observance, as well as deliberate and planned efforts to nullify it are the main issues.

Edit this paragraph as you would like to see it in The Christian Science Monitor. Compare your efforts with a corrected copy which appears on another page (among the advertisements).

Brevities

Humorist: The snail has a thousand teeth, says a naturalist. Its rate of progress always suggests that it is on its way to the dentist.

Los Angeles Times: Alas for Communism! If all American incomes were jumped and equally divided, you'd get only $460 a year.

Brunswick (Ga.) Pilot: The rarest plant in the world has been discovered in Texas. It must be working full time.

Arkansas Gazette: Considering his unsuccess at all his times at bat, Mr. Hitler might do well to employ a pinch-hitler.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

JUDGE mildly the tasked world: and disincline to brand it, for it bears a heavy pack.
—GEORGE MEREDITH

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Mars' hill (Acts 17: 22) — The Greek construction rendered "Mars' hill" is "Αρειος παγος (Areios pagos); literally, "the hill of Ares, or Mars." (Ares, or Mars, was the war deity.)

Students of Grecian history will recognize in the Greek the familiar "Areopagus," a hill on the west side of the famed Acropolis. Here sat the august Council of the Areopagus, the most ancient and venerable of Athenian courts. Whether Paul was arraigned before this council by the Epicureans and Stoicks (see verses 18 and 19) is uncertain, but his eloquence and his courageous arguments were not without good effect, for there is the record of "Dionysius the Areopagite," who is represented as the first bishop of Athens.

"Forebearing one another in love" (Ephesians 4: 2)—Weymouth renders this: "bearing with one another lovingly."

"There is none else" (Isaiah 45: 5 and Deuteronomy 4: 39) — This phrase represents two Hebrew words which have the literal meaning, "nothing besides," or, more idiomatically, "there is nothing else." The Hebrew word *'en*, "nothing," is not confined to the meaning "no one" suggested by our Authorized Version.

"And not we ourselves" (Psalms 100: 3) — Many important manuscripts give us the alternative translation, "and we are His," and this rendering is preferred by Jewish Massoretic tradition, as well as by various modern translators, who read in the Hebrew *lo*, "to him," or, "his," for *lo'*, "not." (Cf Kittel: "Biblia Hebraica"; the Revised Version; Moffatt, etc.) It may be noted that in our Common Version the word "ourselves" has been added in English; it is not in the original.

"I AM" (Exodus 3: 14)—It is interesting to note that this, as well as "the LORD" (v. 15), is our English translation of the Hebrew *YHWH* (often pronounced *Yahwah*), which is etymologically connected with *Ehyeh*, "I AM," or "I will be," both apparently coming from the root *HYH*, "to be." Incidentally, some scholars have pointed out that *YHWH* probably comes from *HYH* in its causative sense, thus meaning either "he who causes to be" and so "creator," or "he who is" and so the "self-existent," "the eternal."

"The only wise God" (1 Timothy 1: 17)—In the best manuscripts of the New Testament the word "wise" is omitted in this verse. Its inclusion in some manuscripts has been explained as an effort to bring this into conformity with Paul's reference "To God only wise" in Romans 16: 27.

Sion—Takes the "s" sound—otherwise, the same as "Zion."

Alleluia—The *u* is sounded as *oo*.

Memorial—The *e* is not short as in memory, but "quick-long" as in create. The *o* is long.

Possess—The *o* is not as in potato, but clipped as in connect.

Ego—The *e* is long.

Adequate—As spelled, not *ad'-a-kwit*.

Corporeal, incorporeal — The publishers of Webster's yield to usage and write us that the first *o* may be sounded circumflex. A clipped circumflex sound should please everybody.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Barber's Day Off

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

ONE of the popular barbers in a fashionable beauty parlor here has been doing his bit toward establishing the fact of practical human kindness in these difficult times. He is a man of wide acquaintance, many of his clients having followed him from one location to another for years. Therefore he is more or less familiar with family conditions.

Noticing that many customes were not coming for their hairouttings—many who should come in order to keep up with appearances in their professional work, or high school students in families whose incomes would be affected by the times—he packed his barbering equipment into his car one Sunday afternoon and went the rounds.

He visited 10 families and gave from one to three haircuts in each family. In all cases he found the work badly needed and most gratefully received. This barber has found a new and happy use for his spare time, and he didn't wait until Christmas to begin his giving.

In Lighter Vein

Good Bait

An angler sat on the bank of a canal in Yorkshire, watching his float. Presently a bishop came along with his pretty daughter. They stopped to look on.

"My friend," said the bishop, "I perceive that you are a fisher."

"Aye," grunted the angler.

"I also am a fisher."

"Eh, is thaat soa?" said the man with the rod. "Well, Ah'm pleased to meet a fellow sportsman."

"Ah, but there is a misconception in your mind. You are a fisher of fishes, but I am a fisher of men."

The angler turned and surveyed the daughter.

"Aye," he said at last, "and wi' bait like yon you ought to get suthin' good!"

Questionable

"I hardly know how to interpret this postcard I got from Ethel."

"What does she say?"

"She writes: 'Wish you were here; leaving for home in the morning.'"
—*Boston Transcript.*

Sad Case

"So you retained your composure when the installment men came."

"Yes, but everything went back before my eyes!"

Better Still

Auntie: "I see you like to ride on your uncle's knee pretty well; don't you?"

Nephew: "Not bad—I had a ride on a real donkey yesterday." —*American Girl.*

Did You Know That—

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

The innovation of American railroads of sending excursion trains to mystery destinations seems likely to become a permanent feature of railroads in Germany?

Minnesota, Maine, Delaware, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Oregon, Pennsylvania and Virginia all bar "hitch hiking"?

500 pounds of roses must be pressed to obtain one pound of rose essence?

365,985 persons are in the family of stockholders of General Motors?

There are some 3000 types of lamps in the incandescent light family?

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

Some "Ifs" in Technocracy

JUST when everyone, or nearly everyone, was quite satisfied that Technocracy was something new, comes the disconcerting discovery that the theory is almost hoary with age.

In the fifteenth century, a writer in the London Observer points out, the Duke of Urbino, an Italian nobleman and patron of art, fulminated fiercely against the practice of printing. "I would be ashamed to possess a printed book," he declared.

It is not altogether clear whether the Duke cried out against the mechanization of literature by too much printing, as moderns sometimes feel toward the mechanization of music through radiocasting, or whether he saw an economic trend toward the displacement of men by machines. But the practical effect was that in his magnificent palace overlooking the blue waters of the Adriatic the medieval aristocrat kept forty scribes copying literary treasures upon parchment.

While on this subject of *belles-lettres* it is to be noted that the decline in the gentle art of letter writing would seem coincident with the rise of the writing machine. Perhaps, though, it is hardly fair to reproach the ubiquitous typewriter for this. In fact, it might be altogether arguable that, amid the bustle of present-day living, millions of epistles get indited that would remain unborn in a quill-driving epoch.

Rightly or wrongly, the machine is having a pretty hard time lately. The anathema directed against it may not always look logical to the layman. Even that ardent opposer of industrialism, Mahatma Gandhi, once stumped India as the fervent apostle of the simple homecrafts, riding from village to village in a factory-made limousine.

Before relegating all machines to the economic dust heap a humble word must be said in their favor. Because of the radio, untold numbers who neither knew nor recked of any difference between Brahms and the barrel-organ now listen comprehendingly to the classical in music. And what rich legacies the phonograph has bequeathed to posterity who will hear the silver speech of William Jennings Bryan and thrill to the golden notes of Enrico Caruso!

Not infrequently in recent years one may have heard some gentlewoman deplore the passing of the hand manufacture of lace with its individual artistry and its long hours of patient application with the needle. There may be charm in the picture of a peasant woman spending weeks on a single centerpiece in an earthen-floored cottage—to one who does not have to live there. Perhaps it is not all loss if with the aid of a machine she can make several such pieces of lace within a few hours—for several persons to enjoy—and have the remaining hours to improve in more broadening interests and amid more comfortable surroundings.

But the "ifs" are the heart of the question. Does she work fewer hours, or does she tend the machine in its monotonous droning till it floods the market with standardized copies? Does she live in a better house than before, or still in a squalid hut or tenement? Does her standard of living permit her to share fully in the products of other workers and of the machines they tend?

These are the challenges. These are the "ifs" to which Technocracy, with all its incompleteness, calls salutary attention. Machines can be benefactors, but society must learn how to use them.

How to Receive Viscount Ishii

VISCOUNT KIKUJIRO ISHII, who is said to be coming to the United States on a special mission, will find himself on familiar ground. As Ambassador to Washington many years ago he made many American friends who hold him in regard and respect for his high distinction. But his visit will be a reminder, not so much of his Ambassadorship, as of his last special mission.

He came to Washington in 1917 to confer on questions arising out of the smooth and coordinated prosecution of the World War. As things happened, however, this turned out to be merely one side of his mission, the other being much more important, nothing less, in fact, than to obtain from the United States a formal acknowledgment of Japan's special influence in China.

Japan did not obtain such an acknowledgment. But she obtained something approaching it. By the terms of the Lansing-Ishii agreement, signed on Nov. 2, 1917, Japan was conceded as holding "special interests" in China. The agreement created a furor among the chancelleries. At once there arose varied interpretations of the phrase. Did "special interests" mean "special relations"? If they did, then "special relations" surely implied a "special position." Japan encouraged this view. The State Department, responding to public inquiries from China, allayed the disquiet to some extent by stating that in its opinion "special interests" were economic, not political.

In spite of this *dementi*, however, it was evident that Japan still clung to its own interpretation. Thus the ambiguous instrument served no particular purpose while the meaning attached to it by the two parties was so diverse. Partly to win a policy that would be common to all concerned, the Washington Conference of 1921 was convened, and out of that parley emerged the Nine Power pact, which rendered the Lansing-Ishii agreement obsolete. In 1923 it went into the discard unsung. It was hoped that a new modus of relations had been ushered into Pacific affairs with the Nine Power pact. That hope, too, has now gone into the discard, with Japan asserting, and acting upon the assertion, that it is not "adequate" to cope with changed circumstances in China.

Japan certainly must be more concerned than any other country with what is going on in China. Does this signify, however, that it should arrogate to itself the sole right of chastising China for any derelictions of which China might be guilty in carrying out national duties? This by no means follows even from the admission of Japan's argument that the Nine Power pact is "inadequate." What does follow is that unitedly the world should discuss these new conditions and take action within some international framework.

The opportunity is presented by the Lytton report. Not even the Lansing-Ishii agreement conferred upon Japan such a recognition of its special interests in China. If the new administration in the United States were to give Viscount Ishii, who himself has rendered notable service to world organization as president of the League Council, a reminder of the Lytton way out of the present impasse, it would be doing a service to the return of Pacific peace and order.

A Baritone's Final Bow

THERE is some consolation, after all, in being a villain—when he's operatic. For custom and composers have nearly always given the bold, bad rôles to baritones, whose singing careers notoriously last longer than do those of tenors, to whom fall the hero parts.

Iago and Scarpia are two of opera's least pleasant-mannered characters. In fact, their degree of turpitude might fairly earn for them the title, speaking jazzically rather than operatically, of Knights of the Double Cross. Yet three decades of opera-goers recall them with something bordering on affection because the art of Antonio Scotti has touched these, as well as many other rôles, with greatness. Now comes the announcement of his retirement and, as far as the habitués of the Metropolitan Opera House are concerned, the tall figure of the veteran baritone will remain but a pleasant memory.

For 34 years Antonio Scotti has graced the boards of New York's home of opera, ever since that shrewd impresario, Maurice Grau, heard him at Covent Garden and lured him to America. It is fitting that his farewell appearance in America, on January 20 next, will be a benefit performance for the Willoughby House settlement in Brooklyn, for the call of charity never failed to meet response on the part of Mr. Scotti.

In well-earned retirement in his native city of Naples—where, incidentally, he has never sung—what wealth of reminiscence will be his. That night, for instance, in New York when, commemorating his quarter of a century's service with the company at the Metropolitan, a packed auditorium rose and pelted him with flowers. And, gazing in memory's mirror, he will see again that illustrious line of world-famous *prime donne* who, having thwarted the Baron Scarpia in one of Puccini's most dramatic moments, stepped lightly round him as they placed candles at his head and feet.

Buon viaggio, Signor Antonio Scotti!

Toward an International Language

THE latest effort to provide mankind with a universal language departs from the method of its predecessors in that it does not attempt to add one more to the number of languages already spoken.

There are said to be about 1500 languages, not counting the Volapuk invented in 1879 by Johann Martin Schleyer, or Esperanto, invented by the Russian Zamenhof eight years later. The Russian originator, when he signed his first printed exposition "Dr. Esperanto," gave that name to what seemed the most promising. There are now those in different lands who if they met could exchange thought in Esperanto; but they are so few that they are unlikely to meet.

The universal language, with which anybody could conveniently supplement his native tongue, was still unprovided. Traffic in Chinese ports, to be sure, long ago invented Pidgin English, which has continued useful within its limits, but is rather too fantastic, as well as too limited, to invite adoption as a universal form of speech.

The latest effort, Basic English, seems more promising in that it takes its words from the language now most widely spoken and has compiled a vocabulary of 850 words, which, with the rules governing their use, can be mastered by the earnest student in a short time. Dr. Vizetelly, the lexicographer, has estimated the number of reputable words in the English language at about 700,000. For the past ten years Mr. C. K. Ogden, sponsor of Basic English, and his assistants in the Orthological Institute of Cambridge, England, have been picking out the smallest number of words with which,

> When two strong men stand face to face,
> Though they come from the ends of the earth,

they could carry on an easy and intelligible conversation. The astonishing thing, as Basic English now comes to public knowledge, is that this can actually be done with 850 words, and that the two strong men could chat companionably about any subject that occurred to them. Such, it appears, is the comprehensiveness of this small vocabulary that a savant could address savants in Basic English, or an author could write a novel.

It may occur to some that Basic English would be easier for the strong man who had learned it as an additional language than for the strong man who spoke English already. One would command his 850 words, but the other, whose everyday vocabulary at home probably numbered about 20,000, would have difficulty in keeping the big and little vocabulary separate. He might, for example, confuse his listener by saying "climb," an unnecessary word, when he should in proper Basic English say "go up." One strong man might be somewhat puzzled by the other's pronunciation of his Basic English, but, with a little forbearance, they would no doubt be able to understand each other. More than ever before, the world of diverse humanity needs a universal language to help forward the recognition and understanding of common interests. To that desirable end Basic English will seem to many the most promising beginning that has yet been offered.

An Unparalleled Constitution

WHEN King George the Fifth, as Emperor of India, comes to put his signature to the new constitutional bill for India, he will be indorsing political emancipation for a sub-continent.

In all the varied and colorful history of the British Empire there has been no denouement so dramatic as this looming event, which will see a group of races of diverse religions, creeds, and outlooks coming within the scope of a governmental system that has no parallel, either in the Orient or the Western world.

The closing of the Indian Round Table Conference sees considerable progress recorded between Indians and Britons regarding the federation which is planned between British India and the Indian Native States. Some of the most vital issues regarding the new government have been tactfully and successfully negotiated, although full agreement has not been recorded on all the points under discussion. In the major questions of finance, defense, and commercial relations there are still several points of difference, but it is recognized both by the Indians and the British that the achievement of the conference has been so pronounced that India's journey to self-government has been appreciably shortened.

The conference in reality has been a committee, charged with preparing a workable constitution for a population of 352,000,000 people. Previous Round Table Conferences broadly outlined the aims of Indians and the purposes of the British Government regarding India. But it was left to this conference which has now disbanded to bring generalities down to realities.

Within its terms of reference the conference could not fail, for it was convened for the purpose of reaching as much agreement as possible on those questions affecting Indian government which previous conferences had not decided. Consequently the question of failure could not arise, for where agreement was not reached the fact was recorded. It is true that agreement will require to be reached on these issues, but the varied points of view have been set down in black and white, and it will be left to the British Government to make its final decisions from the facts now in its possession.

Indeed, the future of India's government now rests with the British Parliament. A Parliamentary Joint Committee is now to be set up, to work within terms of reference to be outlined by the Cabinet. The function of this committee will be to prepare what will virtually become a parliamentary bill, containing the actual constitution in the light of the recommendations of the various conferences. This will be duly presented to Parliament for indorsement, and then sent to Buckingham Palace for the King's signature.

Turkey and the Towel

DELVERS into the past are uncovering fresh surprises almost every day. Outstanding incidents in history are toppling over as natural scientists dig into the past via the excavation route. Astronomers with more powerful lenses and a larger accumulation of knowledge are upsetting the traditions of centuries. Hitherto accredited "facts" are being ripped up, reëxamined and relegated to the mythological cabinet. And out of it all there comes occasionally an item interesting to the layman.

To the average person the development of the nebula hypothesis is of little or no moment. He does not care whether Diogenes went around hunting for an honest man with a kerosene lamp, a whale oil scoop or an electric bulb. And if Aristotle were to be accredited with the discovery of America he would probably turn the dial to a jazz orchestra if attempts were made to tell him about it.

But when the discovery is made that Turkish towels did not originate in Turkey, and that the clotheslines of the early back yards of the Turkish people knew them not, then practically all the newspapers in the world contain an item about it. And why? Perhaps it is because everyone has an interest in the subject from personal contacts. And again, the Turkish towel is, next to soap, the universal symbol of cleanliness. It is in practically every home. It has wielded an important influence among the children. But it is *not* a Turkish towel, we are told. It is an Egyptian towel, and just to prove it natural scientists attest the discovery of "Turkish towels" in an Egyptian tomb 4000 years old.

There goes another myth "ker-splash." It may be that hotel offices will be receiving calls for "Egyptian towels" hereafter—and it may be not. The old "Turkish towel" is too close to the people to be dropped in a minute.

Editorial Notes

Premier Mussolini of Italy is pushing with characteristic vigor a plan whereby the country's large swamps are being made available for agricultural purposes. Few dictators before him seem to have hit upon a method of draining a country's resources in such a way as to leave it wealthier.

The bravery of the man who recently risked the dangers of thin ice to rescue a duck that had been "frozen in" on a Massachusetts stream furnishes at least as good a story of sportsmanship as might be told by a man just back from the marshes with his shotgun.

California distributors of the fruit have evolved a system of waxing oranges to insure them against decay. The present and highly efficacious method, it will be recalled, is to leave them within reach of the children.

A British Onlooker's Diary

By WICKHAM STEED

LONDON

THE late Mr. Henry B. Brewster, an American philosopher educated mainly in France and afterward domiciled in Italy, once wrote, in a characteristically whimsical phrase: "Those only are pure who do good while loving evil." He meant that the practice of virtue by the temperamentally virtuous was akin to the gratification of a natural propensity and could not therefore be counted to them for especial righteousness. Into the abstruse question whether righteousness may not have a real, objective value of its own, apart from the feelings or motives of the righteous, he did not enter. Nor shall I; though, today, I feel particularly virtuous because I have read, from end to end, without a single yawn, the British note to the United States on war debts.

Finance can be made interesting if one remembers that it is not a mere matter of dollars and cents or, as we say in England, pounds, shillings and pence, but that it is mostly an exercise in moral (and sometimes immoral) psychology. It is made up very largely of credit and confidence, good will and trust, and of care for the other fellow as well as for oneself.

* * *

Fiercely though I hate war debts, I admit that they interest me when looked at from this angle. They can be classed with "sermons in stones, and good in everything." And it is from this angle that I have always looked upon them. Whereby hangs a tale which I have never before told for publication.

After the rejection of the Versailles Treaty and the League of Nations Covenant by the United States in 1920, it was clear that the whole miserable financial legacy of the war would hang as a millstone about the necks of Europe and the United States for years to come, unless it were got rid of by some act of far-sighted wisdom. The worst side of the affair was that a meretricious atmosphere of financial and commercial probity surrounded it so that, in arguing about it, the devil's advocates could always invoke high principles. The question was therefore how to dish the devil's advocates.

France, and some other countries, had certainly a right to reparations for damage effectively done to their devastated regions. Great Britain was unquestionably entitled to get back some of the huge sums she had lent to Russia, France, Italy and other allies. Still more could the United States justly claim that its citizens should not lose the dollars which they had lent, in astronomical totals, to half the world. Business is business. How answer the pertinent rejoinder of Uncle Sam to insinuating pleas for financial magnanimity: "You hired the money, didn't you?"

All of which, or most of which, was to me anathema. Therefore, my heart leapt within me one December night in 1921 when, returning on the midnight train from Baltimore to Washington, an eminent person not unknown to the United States Treasury told me he had been addressing at Baltimore that evening a meeting of Federal Reserve bankers from the southeastern districts in order to prepare them for an early cancellation of war debts. The bankers had welcomed his suggestions. "But," he added pensively, "tomorrow there may be at the Treasury or at the White House hundreds of telegrams and letters from the middle West saying: 'Go to it. Make them pay.' You know enough about this country," he concluded, "to guess who is going to win."

So I mused on the prospect and cast about for ways and means of bringing this mysterious and potentially obstructive "middle West" into line with the best technical opinion in America. Presently I thought of a diabolical dodge which, if only the British Government could be persuaded to use it, might improve the outlook. Roughly, it was this: Great Britain should say to all her debtors: "Your war debts to me are henceforth canceled on condition that no other war creditor shall claim payment from you. But the total of your debts to me shall forthwith be deducted from the German reparations debt, and I will likewise deduct from that debt my own share of reparations."

Some months later, when there had been time to get my bearings, I wrote two or three articles for the London Times in advocacy of this policy. They were not fully explicit, for I thought it wise to keep something up my sleeve; but their purpose was clear enough. I consulted the chief financial authorities in the City of London asking for their opinion, but telling them that the articles would be published in any case. They expressed approval; as did most emphatically Sir Robert Horne, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, as soon as the articles appeared.

This was in the summer of 1922. But in a few days I heard, from a well-informed quarter, that Lord Balfour, the acting British Foreign Secretary, was preparing a note to the United States on war debts and that its effect might be disastrous since, in effect, it would say to the American people: "We will pay you if we must, but you will be cads if you ask us to do so." I verified this information, found it substantially true, and did my utmost to prevent the sending of the Balfour note. At last, on the advice of Mr. George Harvey, the United States Ambassador in London, I appealed to Mr. Bonar Law, as leader of the Conservative majority in the House of Commons, to put his veto on the sending of the note. He declined because, as he afterward assured me, he had been misinformed as to the tenor and contents of the note.

Thus the famous Balfour note of Aug. 2, 1922, was sent. By stating that Great Britain would only require her debtors (including Germany) to pay her what she might be obliged to pay to the United States, it seemed to cast upon America all the odium of debt collecting.

In these circumstances the funding settlement which Mr. Baldwin arranged at Washington in January, 1923, was bound to be unfavorable. A great opportunity had been missed. In search of reparations France occupied the Ruhr, and found financial disaster for herself and Germany. Then came the Dawes plan of 1924, followed by the Young plan a year or two ago. The crash in the United States and the severe financial crisis in Europe befell in swift succession. The Hoover moratorium of June, 1931, offered a brief respite both as regards reparations and war debts. Last June the Lausanne Conference wiped out reparations. War debts remained.

* * *

What is to be done about them? Financially and economically the British note of Dec. 2 seems to me unanswerable; yet I, like many of my countrymen, wish that before making this appeal to the material solidarity of the United States with the rest of the world, Great Britain could have shown more solidarity with the United States in support of peace by upholding firmly the Kellogg Pact, the League Covenant and the Nine-Power treaty in relation to China and Japan. Had Great Britain stood steadily alongside of the United States, from September, 1931, onward, the whole atmosphere in which this war debts business has now to be considered might have been far more favorable.

I have never understood British official policy in the Sino-Japanese dispute, and I do not understand it now. But I can well understand that it should have estranged American feeling and should render the American people less inclined than they might otherwise have been to take a big and far-sighted view of war debts.

Thus we come back to the moral considerations which, in my unpractical eyes, alone render financial questions less hateful than they intrinsically are. In this war debt imbroglio there are the makings of much bad blood between the two chief English-speaking nations. On the other hand, there are the makings of hearty coöperation, and of real helpfulness to the world, in a wise handling of this sorely muddled affair.

I wish England had done what I thought the right thing in the summer of 1922. I wish the United States would do what I believe to be the right thing now—to sell its claims on Great Britain and other debtor countries for the priceless asset of a policy of all-round international helpfulness which would be the harbinger of constructive peace.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

The View of an American in Cuba

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The letter from Miss Ellen Starr Brinton, field secretary of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, published in the November 7 issue of The Christian Science Monitor, prompts me to write to you. The recent assassinations mentioned by you are certainly deplorable, and I believe that the majority of thinking Cubans regret these occurrences, regardless of their political leanings.

From what one hears here, it would seem as if the methods adopted by the opposition differ in no way from those which this present Government is accused of using. Therefore, it would appear that those in power have also been "in hourly danger for years." As I see it, one side is no more innocent than the other. You are undoubtedly aware that during President Menocal's Administration, even though "Conservador," there was unrest.

I should like to call your attention to evidence of some constructive work accomplished by this present Government. Education has received a great impetus; it is commonly thought that there are more schools throughout the island, and a visit to the two new industrial schools, one for boys, another for girls, cannot help but convince one that serious efforts are being made to equip the youth of Cuba. Agriculture has gone ahead by leaps and bounds, due to the vision of the present Secretary of Agriculture. Statistics show a great reduction in importations in the last few years. A splendid highway has been built, joining one end of the island to the other.

Miss Brinton says her organization is considering the recommendation of "a mission to Cuba similar to one sent to Haiti in 1926." Why should not Cuba, an independent country, be allowed to regulate her own affairs?

If Americans claim the right to inquire into affairs of an independent country, has not that country equal right to inquire into our affairs? What would have happened, for instance, if a Cuban organization had sought to enter into certain phases of the Harding Administration? You may remind me of the Monroe Doctrine and the Platt Amendment, but it must be remembered that Cuba had nothing to do with their creation. I am sure that the majority of Cubans feel capable of running their country, and dislike outside interference. Cuba has no lack of able citizens.

It is generally conceded that before peace can be established much work must be done to promote good will, which will only come about by seeking to understand the peoples of the world. Cubans and Americans, as a whole, do not understand each other, and much of the blame rests with Americans. The moment the average American arrives in Cuba he seeks to affiliate himself with his own countrymen. Generally, during his stay, be it for one, twenty or thirty years, he makes little or no attempt to associate with Cubans, in most cases not having the common courtesy to learn the Spanish language. In the United States, we complain if the foreigner does not speak English. Many of us, who have lived in Cuba for years, go into the stores and state our needs in English, or in such poor Spanish that we can hardly be understood, not infrequently complaining of the stupidity of the clerks, if they fail to understand us. Personally, I happen to know an American, residing in Cuba, who indignantly asked, "Why do these people insist upon speaking Spanish to me?"

Cuba has been a republic for only about thirty years, and her history is so entirely different from ours that it is unfair to make comparisons. We forget as we criticize that this beautiful island belongs to the Cubans, who surely have the right to live as they choose. Their ways are different from ours, but they are in their own country. I have lived in several parts of the island for over eight years, and have visited many sections besides, and, for my part, I can truthfully say that I have met with the utmost kindness and courtesy.

I am stating these difficulties because I believe that a league for peace and freedom could do much to break down this barrier which is daily growing. It is important work, and seems to me to be within the scope of such an organization. Undoubtedly, as the Cubans become convinced that murder will not solve their problems, they will cease to kill. As the Republic matures, more efficient governments will grow out of past experiences. I firmly believe in the Golden Rule, and as we, Americans, fought for independence, we should be better able to respect the independence of other nations.

Havana, Cuba. MRS. MAUDE ALLEN BONAZZI.

British Fascists

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

May I ask you of your courtesy to publish this letter in your paper?

I see in your issue you publish an article on Sir Oswald Mosley and his so-called "Union" of Fascists, and, beneath a picture of the offices of his organization is the caption, "Sir Oswald Mosley in Office of British Fascist Movement."

I would like to point out that our organization is the only one entitled to call itself "British Fascist." As you will see by the heading of this note paper; we were founded in 1923, long before Sir Oswald or his many different parties had come to the fore through the medium of self-advertisement.

This organization was founded by Miss Lintorn-Orman, granddaughter of the late Field Marshal Sir Lintorn-Simmons, many years before anyone else ever thought of Fascism in England, and has branches in this country, Scotland, Wales, northern and southern Ireland and the colonies of the British Empire.

We have no connection whatever with Sir Oswald Mosley, and deeply resent his mushroom party's being called British Fascist. We are a nonclass organization, out for the good of our country and the betterment of our fellow citizens, and have no ulterior political or selfish policy. We stand for loyalty to our God, King and country, and our many members have already refused to accept Sir Oswald Mosley as a dictator when he attempted to come into the British Fascists last summer. D. G. HARNETT.

London.